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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 49 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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'Unconditional' Recognition Of Franco

Chamberlain's Announcement & Labour Attack

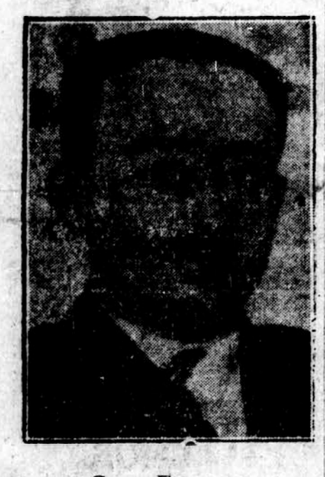
CENSURE MOTION TO BE DISCUSSED TO-DAY

Breeze In Commons: Premier Called Traitor To Britain

LONDON Feb. 27.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of the recognition of Gen. Franco was received with cries of shame from the Opposition and Ministerial cheers.

The Labour Party intend to table a motion of censure on Government's action.



Gen. Franco.

CHAMBERLAIN CALLED A TRAITOR

Breeze In House Of Commons

LONDON, Feb. 27.

There was a breeze in the House of Commons following Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of the recognition of Gen. Franco.

Major Attlee reminded Mr. Chamberlain that last Thursday the Prime Minister had stated that he was not in a position to add to the previous statements on recognition.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the British Government had decided to leave in the hands of Lord Halifax and himself the final decision as to recognition and the final decision was taken over the week-end.

Major Attlee persisted in further questions to which Mr. Chamberlain replied, "I am not going to be cross-examined about particular hours and movements without having notice."

A Labour Member: "You should be impeached as a traitor to Britain."

Major Attlee contended that Mr. Chamberlain had misled the House last Thursday to enable him to get away without a debate last week."

Mr. Chamberlain claimed that he did not mislead the House. The statement that he made at the time was perfectly accurate. After further heated exchanges of question and answer Major Attlee said "In future when I have a question on Foreign Affairs I shall have to arrange for the question to be put in another place where I am sure I shall get a proper answer." —Reuter.

PREMIER'S APOLOGIA

Announcing Government's recognition of General Franco in the Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that Government had given very careful consideration to the position in Spain. As the result of the fall of Barcelona and the overrunning of Catalonia, General Franco now had the control of the greater part of Spanish territory both on and beyond the mainland. Included in this territory were most of the Industrial centres in Spain and the sources of most of her products. Even if the Republican's southern Sector should continue to maintain some show of resistance, there was no doubt now of the ultimate issue of the struggle, a prolongation of which could only result in further suffering and loss of life.

It seemed impossible to regard the scattered Republican Government as the sovereign Government. His Majesty's Government noted with satisfaction General Franco's public statements concerning the determination of himself and his Government to secure the traditional independence of Spain and to take proceedings only in the case of those against whom criminal charges were laid.

The Premier added that the recognition was unconditional.

The French Government also was announcing their decision today.

The Commons will debate on the recognition to-morrow.—Reuter.

LABOUR CENSURE MOTION

LONDON, Feb. 27.

A Labour motion of Censure on the Government's action in recognising General Franco expresses the opinion that "the decision of His Majesty's Government to grant unconditional recognition to the Spanish insurgent forces dependent upon foreign intervention constitutes a deliberate affront to the legitimate Government of a friendly power, is a gross breach of international traditions and marks a further stage in a policy which is steadily destroying in all democratic countries confidence in the good faith of Great Britain."—Reuter.

WILL U. S. RECOGNISE FRANCO?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The State department announces that the Embassy in Spain which was temporarily established at Perpignan has been closed.

The Charge D'Affaires Mr. Thurston will go to St. Jean De Luz where the Ambassador Mr. Bowers has been since the early days of civil war.

Diplomatic circles believe that Mr. Bowers and Mr. Thurston will go to Madrid to reopen the Embassy if the United States decides to follow the example of England and France and recognise Gen. Franco.—Reuter.

Improvement In Bose's Health

But Doctor Advises Complete Rest For Fortnight

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Sir Nilratan Sircar, who examined Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to-day, has issued the following bulletin:—

"After 12 days' serious illness Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is showing signs of improvement today. He has had a serious attack of broncho-pneumonia and intestinal infection.

"His general condition is not yet favourable for activities of any sort, either physical or mental, and it is highly advisable for him to remain undisturbed in bed for at least another fortnight. It is regrettable that indications presented by his heart as well as blood pressure do not justify us in permitting earlier relief from much needed restraint and confinement in bed.

"I am afraid any attempt to undertake active work within next fortnight may be fraught with positive danger. There may be either a dangerous physical collapse or a fresh the aggravated attack of acute infection".—United Press.

JAWAHAR'S RESIGNATION MYSTERY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Enquiries by the "United Press" show that the resignation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has not so far been received by the Congress President and that he has enquired of Pandit Nehru the correct position.

Consequently resignations so far accepted number 12 and not 13.—United Press.

ACTING GENERAL SECRETARY OF A.I.C.C.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The "United Press" reliably learns that the Congress President has appointed Mr. Narsingh of the A. I. C. C. Office to act as and perform duties of General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. till permanent arrangement is made. —United Press.

Subhas Cancels Presidential Procession

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

From political circles standing close to the President it is gathered that the Congress President has requested the Reception Committee to cancel the presidential procession

It is said that apart from his own ill health the President has been feeling that in view of the critical situation in the country pomp and pageantry at the Tripuri Congress would be altogether out of place.—United Press.

Chamberlain And Peace Conference

Asked in the Commons whether he would call a World Peace Conference, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the British Government believed that permanent peace would only be secured by a settlement which included limitation of armaments and removal of barriers to international trade.

Before a world conference could be summoned considerable amount of preliminary preparation was necessary.

Mr. Chamberlain added that he did not consider that the time had arrived when such a conference would be effective. But as soon as he thought any conference had a chance of success he would convene one.—Reuter.

(Left to right) Syt. Roopchandra Sogani, 2nd "Dictator" of Jaipur satyagraha movement, leading a procession through the Chandpole Gate, Jaipur; a huge gathering of citizens of Jaipur which was addressed by Syt. Sogani; Syt. Sardar Mal Golcha, 3rd "Dictator" of Jaipur, about to lead a procession of Satyagraha volunteers through the streets of Jaipur.

Gandhiji's 'Hope Of Honourable Settlement'

Preliminary Peace Talks In Rajkot

STATE GIVES FACILITIES TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES

RAJKOT, Feb. 27.

"I am a born optimist. I hope that as the result of my visit to Rajkot there will be an houourable settlement", declared Mahatma Gandhi in an interview to the "Associated Press" special correspondent after the conclusion of his preliminary talks with Khan Saheb Fatehmahomed and Durbar Virawalla, two officials of the Rajkot State.

Mahatma Gandhi added: "I had a friendly exchange of views with Khan Saheb Fatehmahomed and Durbar Virawalla. They have offered me full facilities to visit the jails and see prisoners and also to visit the villages. I am seeing the prisoners to-morrow afternoon. The Muslims and Girasias (landholders) have asked for an appointment and I expect to meet them to-morrow.

"The negotiations are likely to take a few days. Although I am most anxious to attend the Tripuri Congress, I am afraid work in Rajkot will take me some time."

Immediately after arrival at Rajkot at 3 p.m., Mahatma Gandhi plunged into his "mission of peace" and started straight way "peace talks". These talks are of course in the nature of preliminaries which will be followed by regular negotiations. Gandhiji first met Khan Saheb Fatehmahomed, the first member of Rajkot State Advisory Council and had a twenty minutes talk with him. It is understood that during this preliminary talk, Khan Saheb Fatehmahomed explained to the Rajkot State authorities' viewpoint to Mahatma Gandhi and told him that they are prepared to give Gandhiji full facilities for conducting investigations.

Shortly after this interview, Darbar Virawalla was ushered in and he had two and half hours' talk in the first instance during which it is understood a wide field was covered. Both sides presented their viewpoints and talks were adjourned for a brief interval during prayer time. After the prayer, Durbar Virawalla came back and resumed the conversations which lasted till 10 p.m. at ten the conversations were further adjourned.

The procedure appears to be that first, Mahatma Gandhi will visit the prisoners in the jails and record their evidence and tnen visit the villages and satisfy himself about the allegations made against the State authorities. And then commence regular peace talks for a settlement. This view is confirmed by the talk in official circles in Rajkot. A leading official said that it was but natural that Mahatma Gandhi should first be given facilities to investigate the charges made against the State before regular "peace talks" were started.

The sale by auction of Mr. Debhar's house for realisation of his fine was due to-day but was postponed.

There is a feeling of optimism both in the Parishad and official circles in Rajkot about the ultimate outcome of Mahatma Gandhi's "peace mission" leading State officials gave it out that the State authorities have been always ready for a settlement and now that Gandhiji had come there was every hope of a settlement.

It is generally expected that by night to-morrow it will be known how long these negotiations will take. It is anticipated that after these preliminary talks with officials, Gandhiji will seek an interview with the Thakoresaheb for the final settlement.

Dr. Sushila Nayar visited Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel in their detention camp. —A. P.

CUTCH PEACE TALKS?

Unexpected Departure Of Maharao To Bombay

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Feb. 27.

Various conjectures are made over the sudden departure of the Maharao of Cutch to Bombay with Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, C.M.O. of the State, who was the Maharao's sole adviser prior to the arrival of Mr. Surya Shanker, the Dewan. The doctor was on leave for 20 days and had gone to Bombay but he flew to Cutch on Thursday, cutting short his leave. Immediately after his arrival here, he held private conversations with the Maharao for hours together. It is surmised he had talks with moderate elements in the Parishad Working Committee in Bombay.

Significance is attached in certain quarters to the Maharao's sudden departure almost immediately after Dr. Jadavji's arrival here coupled with the presence in Bombay of the Parishad President, Mr. Meherally, and of Dewan Surya Shanker. It is, however, stated that His Highness has gone to Bombay to consult a dental expert.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas immediately on his arrival here rushed to Bhadreshwar where a big Jain fair was being held. He addressed a huge public meeting there. Thereafter he has left for Bhachau taluka where a crowded programme has been arranged. He returns to Bombay on Thursday to attend the Parishad Working Committee which meets on Friday.

In order to respect the feelings of Muslims during Mohorrum the Parishad Prabhat-Pheries have been stopped all over Cutch. Muslims seem to be pleased with this Parishad move.

Tripuri Appeal To Mahatma

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, Feb. 27.

On receiving the news of Mahatma Gandhi's departure for Rajkot, Seth Govind Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress, has wired to Mahatma Gandhi appealing to him to come to Tripuri and open the Exhibition any date till March 6, despite difficult circumstances.—United Press.

Rajkot Fight Suspended

House Worth Rs. 10,000 Sold For Rs. 2,025 In Auction

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 26.

The State authorities were to sell the house of Mr. Becharbhai Wadher for recovery of fine tomorrow but it was sold off to-day 2,000 people assembled at auction time but only three persons gave bed and at last one Ghanshyamsinhji Bhagwatsinhji purchased it for Rs. 2,025. This building is worth about Rs. 10,000.

There were no meetings, no processions and no arrests to-day. As Mahatma Gandhi is arriving here to-morrow on a peace mission. Sardar Patel has advised postponement of struggle and the advice is acted upon.

VIRAWALA SEES MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Feb. 27.

Mahatmaji was lustily cheered by 30,000 persons as he drove to Rashtriya Shala, where he is residing.

A stampede followed when he entered the car. Mr. Virawala paid homage to Gandhiji who motored to Trumba to see Kasturba.

Yesterday Kherdi villagers migrated to the Bachada Agency village.

The Resident, Thakore Saheb and Mr. Virawala had prolonged discussions yesterday. Mahatmaji will go through all evidence of alleged brutalities.

SARDAR FOR RAS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left for Ras last night. He is expected to return to Bombay on Wednesday.

Municipal Right To Run Public Utility Concerns

ASAF ALI DEFENDS DELHI PROPOSALS TO DISTRIBUTE ELECTRICITY

NEW DELHI, February 27.

THE ASSEMBLY REJECTED BY 56 VOTES TO 44 MR. ASAF ALI'S ADJOURNMENT MOTION TO DISCUSS THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN REJECTING THE DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S APPLICATION FOR A DISTRIBUTING LICENCE UNDER THE DELHI ELECTRICITY ACT.

(DETAILS IN OUR NEXT ISSUE)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

A Gowd Saraswath Bachelor in good position desires to Marry a educated virgin widow. Write to Box No. 11433, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Maharashtrian S. T. C. D. or B. T. for the Pioneer Public School, Dadar, from June next. Apply Principal stating minimum salary required. (11445).

Wanted Influential Representatives in every town to secure orders for Renowned German "Blade-Sharpner" on fixed monthly pay. Cash security necessary. Apply Amrit Agency, Kurseong. (11432)

Ambitious men obtain highly paid appointments in Commerce, Industry, Shipping, Banking, Insurance and the Public Services through postal tuition with Allied Schools. Many thousands of the Schools' former students now hold such positions and Allied Schools have the finest Examination Record. Allied Schools is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for free 100p. Book "The Direct Way to Success", stating age, education and business experience, Allied Schools, 602, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10466)

Applications are invited for post of an Honorary Physician carrying monthly conveyance allowance of Rs. 150 in Vadilal Sarabhai General and Chinai Maternity Hospitals, Ahmedabad, reaching Chairman, Board of Management, on or before 7-3-39. Those possessing qualifications of M.D. (Bom.), or M.R.C.P (Lond.) or M.D. (Lond.) need apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience if any and appointments held. The appointment will be for a period of 3 years in the first instance (first year being on probation) terminable with two months notice on either side. (10659)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted 25 Entrants for Signallers and Telegraphists training. Apply for particulars enclosing 4 as. stamps to Bombay Telegraph Institute, 8, Mohannivas, Matunga. (11447).

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

All-India Income-tax Service Representation, by Posts & Telegraphs, in Appeal and Reference stages. Apply: L. Someswara Rao, Bombay 19. (11446).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Supplement to Foreign Rate Circular No. 1 of 1939, is being issued to-day.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. 10673.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Accountants and Auditors, have shifted their office from No. 17, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort, to No. 35, Maldon House, Marine Lines, Bombay. 10679

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying 12" and 15" spigot and socket cement concrete spun pipes and specials about 11,500 Rft and 3,150 Rft respectively in connection with the Suburban Drainage Scheme.

A copy of the specification can be had from the office of the Municipal Engineer on payment of Rs. 5/-.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality and sent to him so as to reach him on or before 15th March 1939.

(Sd.) C. R. DESAI.
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
(10677)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissioner of Police, M. V. and Taxation Branch, Head Police Office, Bombay upto 12 noon on the 15th March, 1939, for the supply of the following:—

(1) Victoria Stand Boards (Iron)	2½' x 1½'.
(2) Taxi Stand Boards (Iron) With Notice Boards (Iron)	2½' x 1½'. 1¼' x 1'.
(3) Traffic Signs & Boards (Iron)	2½' x 1½'.

The height of the Iron Pole for the above 3 items requires to be 12 feet from the surface of ground.

The rates quoted for each item should be inclusive of the charges for preparing and erecting the boards whenever required. The approved Contractor will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 200/- in fulfilment of his contract.

N. M. KAMTE,
For Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Motor Vehicles Deptt.,
Bombay, Feb. 24, 1939.
10674.

THE SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Svadeshi Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 23rd MARCH, 1939, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the Resolution for the adoption of a new set of Articles of Association referred to in the Notice and the Circular Letter dated the 24th day of February, 1939, posted to the shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Managing Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 25th February, 1939.
10672.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of (a) one ASSISTANT CHEMIST, (b) one JUNIOR CHEMIST and (c) one BOILER ATTENDANT and MECHANIC, in the Department of Industries, Bombay, with headquarters in Bombay.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Candidates for Assistant Chemist's post must have the degree of M.Sc. in Chemistry of a recognised University with special qualifications in Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry and/or Organic or Inorganic Chemistry with considerable experience in original research work in these branches of Chemistry. Preference will be given to men with works experience.

Candidates for the Junior Chemist's post must have the degree of B.Sc., of a recognised University with special qualifications in analytical chemistry.

Candidates for the Boiler Attendant and Mechanic's post (a) should possess Second Class Boiler Attendant's Certificate, (b) should have worked as a Senior fireman in mills or factories with at least 8 years' experience in firing of boilers. Preference will be given to Boiler attendants who have worked on repairs to boilers and have knowledge of fitting and boiler maintenance.

Candidates for the above posts should know at least one vernacular of the Presidency. Preference will be given to candidates who are domiciled residents of the Bombay Presidency.

PAY.—Assistant Chemist Rs. 100-5-150; Junior Chemist Rs. 75-5/2-100; Boiler Attendant and Mechanic Rs. 62-2-80 p.m. each provisional and subject to revision without any allowance except the usual T. A. and D. A admissible under the B.C.S.R.

AGE.—Should not be more than 26 years in the case of Assistant Chemist and Junior Chemist. Candidates for the Boiler Attendant and Mechanic's post should not be over 35 years in age.

Applicants who may be called for interview at Bombay will have to come at their own expense.

Canvassing for appointment in any form will be a disqualification.

Further particulars regarding conditions of appointment can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.

Applications by registered post should reach the Director of Industries, on or before 20th March, 1939, at the latest. 10675.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 153 OF 1937.

Re: MULRAJ GORDHANDAS KAPADIA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 66, Hindu Colony, Dadar, formerly doing business as a Cinema Film Producer in the name of the Renuka Pictures at Dadar upto November 1936 and now employed as an Assistant in the Prince Movietone Co., at Dadar: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 4th day of April, 1939, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
10682.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 45 OF 1939.

Re: DHARAMDAS BHIMANDAS MAKHIJA, DOULATRAM DHARAMDAS MAKHIJA and KISHANDAS DHARAMDAS MAKHIJA, all of Bombay, carrying on business as silk & piece-goods merchants in the name of Messrs. Makhija & Co., at Kalbadevi Road: .. Debtors.
Ex parte: Messrs. GANESHBHAI DALUBHAI KAPADIA, a firm: Petitioning Creditors.

On the 24th day of February, 1939, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
(10631)

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for 12 Posts of Water Inspectors in the grade of Rs. 40-5/2-70 plus Rs. 5/- Cycle Allowance. University Graduates and those holding diploma in Civil Engineering will be preferred.

Applications must be submitted to the Undersigned before 25th March 1939.

(Sd.) C. R. DESAI,
Ag: Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad.
24th February, 1939.
(10676)

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION

NOTICE

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Cricket Association will be held under Rule 22 at the Islam Gymkhana Pavilion on FRIDAY, 10th March 1939, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

A. A. A. FYZEE,
H. N. CONTRACTOR,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.
February 28, 1939.
Islam Gymkhana,
Kennedy Sea Face,
Bombay, 2.
(10678)

SELDOM

if ever, has the screen witnessed such thrilling spectacle as when ERROL FLYNN leads "THE DAWN PATROL" to deeds of valour and adventure in WARNER EROS.' outstanding epic of the daring of man. Watch these columns for further particulars.

SEE THIS PICTURE TO-DAY 2ND WEEK

Ruby Pictures' Maiden Venture
Prem-ki-Jyot
Starring
The One and only
Sulochana
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Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep.
Ryuun Maru	31st Jan	17th Feb
Tokyo ,,	13th Feb.	26th ,,
Nissan ,,	9th Mar	21st Mar.
* Melbourne ,,	3rd Apr	12th Apr.
Manse ,,	27t Mar	14th
A Steamer	23rd Apr.	8th May.
Argun ,,	9th May	23rd ,,
France ,,	23rd ,,	8th June

* Terminates at Bombay.
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Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'.

Deficit Budget For Orissa

Premier Envisages Prohibition Programme: Provision For Literacy Drive

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25

No fresh taxation proposals were announced in the speech of the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier, with which he introduced the Budget estimates of the Province for the year 1939-40 to-day in the Orissa Assembly.

Mr. Das admitted that his Budget was a deficit Budget in the sense that it reduced "the free balance of 7.78 lakhs, which is less than the minimum treasury and bank balance of nine lakhs".

BUDGET FIGURES

He proceeded, "In spite of our retrenchment and economy there is bound to be growth of expenditure in all nation-building departments.

A reference to the actuals of expenditure for 1936-37 shows that the expenditure during the year was Rs. 1.56 lakhs while the revised estimates for 1938-39 is Rs. 1.92 lakhs and the Budget estimate for 1939-40 is Rs 202 lakhs."

PROHIBITION PROGRAMME.

Referring to prohibition Mr. Biswanath Das said, "Rev. C. F. Andrews has very prominently brought to our notice the opium evil in Orissa.

We, have, however, taken a more ambitious and comprehensive scheme, which includes all intoxicants.

The annual income under excise was Rs 32.78 lakhs in 1936-37. Our Excise programme is expected to reduce this revenue by Rs. 9½ lakhs, which is 30 per cent. of the entire Excise revenue.

We decided to start prohibition in Balasore district

The first step in this direction was taken by resorting to restricted and regulated sale of opium under strict State control, in the district from October, 1938, where all shops were closed and fourteen shops only were opened on the borders of the district."

Certain other Excise reforms combined with restricted sale of opium during the current year is expected to result in a reduction of Rs. two lakhs in revenue during the current year, i.e., 1938-39

The full effect of our Excise reforms in all directions during the year 1939-40 reduced the revenue by a further Rs. 7½ lakhs or by Rs. 9½ lakhs compared with our usual income under the head.

Added to this loss of revenue, we have provided in 1939-40 to spend in Balasore on propaganda Rs. 11,243 besides increased preventive staff which costs us Rs 44,342 and Rs. 22,840 for treatment of addicts.

Prohibition, therefore, in the first year of its start, by loss of revenue and increase of expenditure, is expected to cost us over 33 per cent. of our Excise revenue.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN

"Preparations are afoot to undertake a country-wide literacy campaign in a regulated manner in course of three years.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 have been put in the Budget to enable honourable members to discuss this question.

It is expected that the activities may cost about a lakh of rupees in course of this year. Our attempts to make men literate are useless if what little is learnt is soon forgotten.

It is, therefore, proposed to carry on a library movement also with a central library at the headquarters as is being done in Baroda.

The Budget provides a sum of Rs. 25,000 for this library movement as also for contribution to libraries in municipal areas.

Early in 1938 an official and a non-official gentlemen were deputed to Baroda to study the library movement in the State.

The Budget also provides half a lakh of rupees for construction of a museum.

A step is proposed to be taken in the direction of compulsory primary education in municipalities, union boards and also notified areas and the Budget provides Rs. 25,000 for these purposes.—A.P.

DEFICIT BUDGET FOR PUNJAB

Duty On Motor Spirits And Lubricants

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

Duty on motor spirits and lubricants which is expected to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 6½ lakhs is the main feature of taxation proposals included in the budget for the year 1939/40 presented by Hon'ble Mr. Manoharlal, Finance Minister to the Punjab Assembly this afternoon. This, he said, was a measure to secure permanent addition to the revenues of the Province. He announced further that Government had in contemplation a number of other additional sources of revenue, but they were still at the stage of examination. The main principles in regard to them that would have to be borne in view would be to secure as far as possible equity and equality in the burden of taxation.

There was increase in Provincial excise as a result of enhancement in the issue prices of excise opium and the levy of a transport fee on charas.

The following are the salient budget figures at a glance:—

Total estimated revenue receipts for 1939/40	Rs. 11.67 lakhs
Total estimated expenditure for 1939/40	Rs. 11.96 lakhs
Deficit	Rs. 29 lakhs

This deficit, explained the Minister, was entirely due to famine which dominated the finances of the year as in the previous year. The total effect of famine in 1939/40 is Rs. 55 lakhs—Rs. 38,85 in direct expenditure and Rs. 16 lakhs in reduced revenue as against a budgeted deficit of Rs. 29 lakhs; but for the famine there would have been no deficit at all, and under normal conditions a surplus of Rs. 26 lakhs may have been expected.

Famine expenditure during 1938/39 totalled 92 lakhs and in 1939/40 is estimated at 93 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 1,85,00,000 the Minister held that taking the three years, 1937-38, 1938-39 and 1939-40, of which two are famine years, Punjab's finances showed, after making most liberal provisions for beneficent expenditure, a real and substantial position.

NEW TAXATION PROPOSALS.

The tax proposed to be levied in the next year on the retail sales of motor spirit is at the rate of Re. 0-1-3 per gallon and Re. 0-2-6 per gallon on lubricants used for motor vehicles. During the current year excise duty on spirit contents of toilet preparations and perfumery and on medicinal preparations which might be used for other than medicinal purposes, was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 17/8/0 per l.p. gallon. With effect from 1st April it has been decided to increase the rate of duty or fee on certain liquors and intoxicating drugs as follows:—Still head duty on ordinary spiced and special spiced spirit from Rs. 6/14/0 to Rs. 7/8/0 and Rs. 8/2/0 respectively per l.p. gallon; issue price of excise opium from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per seer; transport fee on charas at Rs. 20 per seer and fee on denatured spirit from Re. 0/12/0 to Re. 1 per imperial gallon.

SALES TAX.

The Punjab Motor Spirit and Lubricants (Taxation of Sales) Bill, which was introduced by the Finance Minister was referred to a Select Committee after an hour's heated debate.

The motion of Dewan Chamanlal (Congress) for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon by 1st October was rejected by 78 votes to 37.

Syed Amjad Ali opposing said that on a fiscal measure like this Government should not be asked to ascertain public opinion.

The House adjourned till 13th March.—A. P.

Adjournment Of Punjab Assembly

LAHORE, February 26

As a result of informal conference between the Premier and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, leader of the Opposition, the Government have agreed to the point of view of the Congress members, not to have any sitting of the Assembly during the period of the Congress session at Tripuri.

It is learnt that after the presentation of he Budget by the Finance Minister tomorrow when the session opens instead of on February 28, the Assembly will be adjourned until March 13.

It is stated that the leader of the Opposition threatened boycott of the general discussion on the budget estimates which was fixed for March 7, 9 and 10, according to the original programme.—United Press.

JAMNADAS MEHTA ON BAHAI'ISM

A well-attended meeting was held on Sunday at the Bahai Hall in celebration of the fourth Bahai World Youth's Symposium.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who presided, paid glowing tributes to the teachings of Bahai-Ullah and specially commended the spirit of tolerance preached by the religion. Bahai'ism, he said, laid great stress on the fundamental principle of oneness of mankind and independent investigation of truth.

Dr. Merwan Khodabux, Mr. Kaikashroo Manavi and Mr. Shaukat Hasmat Ali addressed the gathering.

Miss Mary Boman's speech was highly appreciated.

NEW SPIRIT AMONG DEPRESSED CLASSES

Ambedkar Accepts Their Contribution To Building Fund

The noteworthy change that has come about in the social and psychological outlook of the Depressed Classes during the past decade or so was referred to by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Leader of the Independent Labour Party, in the course of his speech at a meeting of the 'Kuchrapatti' workers held on Sunday evening at Chembur when a purse of Rs. 1,001 was presented to him as a contribution of the workers for the fund for raising building for headquarters of the Party. Mr. D. V. Pradhan presided.

Referring direct to the audience Dr. Ambedkar said, "You are the people who are ordained by destiny to deal with the dirt and filth of the thirteen lakhs of the people of Bombay. Your whole life is spent in the midst of this squalor.

"But let everyone of these present here see to it that at least your children are saved from this harrowing life, that they are better educated than you are, that they lead a more happy, comfortable and civilised life than you have been destined to do."

Dr. Ambedkar thanked all those who had contributed to the Building Fund of the Independent Labour Party and hoped that other working class centres would follow the lead given by Chembur and enable the Party to start the building work as soon as possible.

Among the speakers who preceded Dr. Ambedkar were Mr. G. M. Jadhav, Principal Donde, Mr. Gaikwad, the Depressed Class representative from Nasik in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Mr. Deorukhkar.

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View of the damaged 'plane and the huge crowd that collected at Juhu after the crash on Sunday.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 27.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Max	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours Total	Since 1st Nov	Temperature Differ. ence to Normal
Agra	68	55	T	1.1	—0.3
Amraoti	92	69	—	0.3	—1.5
Akola	100	70	—	—	—1.7
Ahmedabad	89	70	—	—	—0.3
Ajmer	65	57	0.3	0.5	—0.6
Ahmednagar	96	66	—	—	—1.4
Ambala	75	55	—	2.5	—1.5
Allahabad	82	55	—	1.1	—0.8
Benares	—	—	—	—	—
Bareilly	71	55	—	0.7	—1.8
BOMBAY	85	71	—	1.1	+0.5
Bangalore	88	61	—	0.7	—3.2
Bhopal	87	58	—	0.3	—
Baroda	95	62	—	—	—
Belgaum	93	62	—	1.1	—1.1
Bahawalpore	62	53	0.1	0.7	—0.4
Bijapur	96	69	—	0.1	—1.4
Bellary	96	67	—	0.1	—2.5
Bhavnagar	91	68	—	—	—0.4
Chittagong	88	64	—	4.6	+0.7
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—
Cuttack	93	68	—	0.7	—2.1
Cawnpore	80	54	T	0.8	—0.9
Calicut	89	75	—	1.5	—5.5
Colombo	87	69	—	15.3	—8.0
Cheerapunji	65	51	—	4.9	—1.7
Cocanada	83	66	—	10.2	+3.4
Cochin	89	75	—	6.7	—3.1
Dehra Dun	69	52	—	2.8	—3.0
Delhi	71	57	—	1.0	—1.3
Dehra I. Khan	59	51	0.1	1.2	—0.3
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	81	63	—	0.2	—0.2
Dalhousie	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Sandeman	—	—	—	—	—
Gorakhpur	76	57	—	1.1	—0.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	93	64	—	—	—1.7
Hyderabad (Sd.)	61	55	0.3	0.8	+0.2
Indore	85	59	—	—	—1.1
Jhansi	68	53	0.1	0.7	—0.7
Jubbulpore	90	58	0.2	1.7	—0.7
Jacobabad	58	54	0.4	1.7	+0.9
Jaipur	63	56	0.3	0.5	—0.5
Karwar	88	70	—	1.8	—0.4
Karachi	63	57	0.6	2.2	+1.2
Kodaikanal	64	41	—	19.0	+2.3
Khandwa	95	64	—	0.3	—0.9
Lucknow	75	53	T	0.8	—1.1
Ludhiana	73	54	—	1.6	—2.2
Lahore	71	53	T	2.2	—0.2
Lyallpur	66	48	0.1	1.7	+0.5
Multan	62	50	T	1.2	+0.1
Mysore	90	68	—	1.0	—2.3
Madras	86	67	—	3.2	—18.6
Marmagoa	85	73	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	97	65	—	0.1	—0.9
Mussoorie	53	40	—	5.4	—2.0
Mahableshwar	82	59	—	1.3	—0.7
Murree	44	31	0.7	13.2	+3.2
Mount Abu	65	53	T	0.7	—0.2
Masulipatam	83	65	—	15.5	+8.4
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	90	75	—	2.1	—1.7
Meerut	—	—	—	2.9	+0.2
Mercara	81	60	—	2.9	—1.4
Nagpur	95	66	—	0.1	—2.2
Ootacamund	68	39	—	5.0	—4.7
Patna	80	59	T	3.4	+1.8
Peshawar	65	49	0.7	4.1	+0.4
Poona	97	63	—	0.3	—1.0
Pachmarhi	84	59	—	0.4	—2.1
Port Blair	85	68	—	19.4	—2.9
Quetta	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchi	—	—	—	—	—
Rawalpindi	69	41	1.0	6.0	—
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	86	71	—	2.9	+1.8
Rajkot	93	62	—	—	—0.4
Sialkot	71	49	0.2	5.1	+0.7
Srinagar	47	33	0.1	8.6	+1.3
Sholapur	99	70	—	—	—1.7
Shillong	66	41	—	4.7	+1.5
Simla	50	39	—	3.8	—3.5
Surat	99	68	—	—	—0.4
Salem	95	69	—	1.5	3.8
Trichinopoly	94	71	—	4.5	—5.0
Trivandrum	89	74	—	6.2	—4.2
Vizagapatam	82	68	—	12.1	+6.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, Feb. 27.

The western depression now lies over Baluchistan and has induced in low pressure area over northeast Arabian Sea.

It caused fairly widespread rain over northwest India excluding Gujarat.

There has also been nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur with scattered showers in United Provinces, Central India and west Central Provinces.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Rawalpindi, Ormara, Cherat, Dros, one inch; Peshawar, Harnal, Murree three-quarters; Chaibasa, Khusab, Quetta, Jacobabad, Karachi, Badin half; Jubbulpore, Silkot, Khanpur, Pasni, Hyderabad, Fort Sandeman, Kalat, Jaipur, Ajmer, Kotah and Udaipur quarter.—A.P.

AROUND THE COURTS

SENSATIONAL CHARGE AGAINST HUSBAND.

BOMBAY, Monday.

A sensational story of how an eighteen-year-old girl, alleged to have been brought from up-country and forcibly made to live a life of shame, by her husband and mother-in-law, was rescued, on secret information, by the Vigilance Branch, was narrated before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. K. J. Khambata, Fourth Court, Girgaum.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 500, or in default, to be remanded in custody till March 13, pending further investigations.

Knocked Down By Motor Cyclist

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Sabastian Fernandes (60), who died of injuries in the G. T. Hospital on Saturday morning. He was knocked down by a motor cycle at Queen's Road, while crossing the road.

Found guilty of the charge of keeping a common gaming house at Delisle Road, Amna Shetti Dhuatati was convicted by Mr. J. M. Barot, Additional Presidency Magistrate, to-day, Mazagaon Court, and fined Rs. 100 or, in default to two months' jail.

The accused was arrested on December 10, 1937.

He was found taking sutta bets, and keeping a common gaming house.

Boy Killed By Lorry

A six-year-old boy was knocked down by a motor lorry last evening, while crossing the road near Kala Chowki, with the result, that he sustained injuries. He was removed to Hospital, where he died.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded to-day, at the inquest on Govind Arjun.

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death to-day, at the inquest on the body of a child, who died of burns at the B. J. Hospital yesterday.

Eight persons were arrested by the Nagpada police yesterday on a charge of suspicion, as they are suspected to be returned externees.

All the accused persons were placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, to-day, at Mazagaon, and were ordered to be released on bail.

BHUJ GETS HEAVY DOWNPOUR

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ, Feb. 27.

Bhuj experienced heavy downpour of rain this morning for about two hours owing to which all streets of the city are flooded. In some low-lying areas people had to make their way in knee-deep water.

The sky is still cloudy and more rain is expected. Reports from some districts indicate rain there.

This untimely rain is said to be unfavourable for wheat crop.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.049 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.8 degrees 0.7 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.4 degrees 2.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 91 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

MR. ANJARIA RETIRES

A Tribute In Appreciation

(BY "AN ADMIRER.")

Mr. D. D. Anjaria, Senior Superintendent and some time Assistant Secretary to Government in the Finance Department is retiring after a brilliant record of nearly 33 years' service and is being given an unusually impressive send-off by his 'confreres' that expresses their high regard and esteem for his gentle and lovable personality.

A BRILLIANT RECORD

Mr. Anjaria, after graduating out of the St. Xavier's College joined Government service and easily impressed his superior officers with his quick intelligence, energy and mastery of the departmental technique as well as his integrity of character and other personal qualities. Endearing himself to every one who came in contact with him with his courtesy and kindness of heart, his simplicity and charm of manner, his sense of humour and understanding. Mr. Anjaria has consistently retained the affection, both of his colleagues and the circle in which he moved. His well-deserved retirement naturally causes—and this cannot be said of every case—a void in the existence of those who have been accustomed themselves to his cheerful, stimulating and pleasant company.

Mr. D. D. Anjaria.

A CHARMING PERSONALITY

Unassuming to the point of shyness, Mr. Anjaria has been engaged in his private life in various useful and socio-cultural activities. He has been President of the Vadnagar Nagar Mandal for the last three years and maintained connexion with this organisation for 31 years in various capacities including that of Managing Trustee of the Mandal. Those who know of his personal and important contribution to his work in this sphere, can alone adequately appreciate the good he has never tired of doing in every activity conducted by the Mandal.

BEST WISHES

Whatever Mr. Anjaria does after his retirement, we expect him to cherish the social and cultural interests that he inherits, in an exceptional degree, with the great cultural tradition of the Nagars and to devote to them perhaps in a far greater measure, more time and attention than he had been able before to do, in his charmingly quiet and self-sacrificing manner. We can only wish him the best of health and all the pleasures of the life of retirement from the drudgery of office-duties that a rich and happy record of his active life has entitled him to look forward to and enjoy.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-2-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ANDHRAS' RECEPTION TO DR. REDDY

The Bombay Andhra Mahasabha was 'en fete' on Sunday evening to receive Dr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, who is here in connection with the Quinquennial Universities Conference.

An address was presented to Dr. Reddy by the Mahasabha in the course of which they stressed the need for recognising Telugu the third language in India, by the Bombay University. It was pointed out that it was a fit task to be taken up by the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University. The address was read by Dr. Ganti, president of the Mahasabha.

Dr. Reddy, in the course of his reply, dwelt on the various current topics that were agitating the home province.

Referring to the recognition of the Telugu language, he said that the example of Calcutta University was worth following.

That University, besides granting a fair sum for the Andhra School at Calcutta, had also no objection for the school adopting the curricula that obtained in Andhra.

But he pointed out that the initiative should come from Andhras themselves.

Referring to the Andhra University affairs, Dr. Reddy said that the problem was intimately connected with the formation of the Andhra Province. The University, which could be said to be the only all-Andhra institution of its kind, was not receiving the requisite financial support from the Madras Government. It was dependent on charity. Though it was in existence for 12 years it had no Senate Hall of its own and was housed in rented buildings. Though it had developed from the stage of being a merely examining body, its grant had not been increased.

He appealed to the Andhras in Bombay to do their duty by their University and Province. The function terminated happily with Veena music provided by Mrs. Raghavayya. Mrs. G. Krishnavenamma read some verses in Telugu in praise of Dr. Reddy.

STUDENTS MUST FIGHT COMMUNALISM

(From A Correspondent)

ETAWAH, (By Mail).

Mr. Ahmad Din a socialist leader who inaugurated the District Students' Conference here the other day paid glowing tributes to the student workers who were doing good propaganda for arousing mass consciousness. He exhorted the students to take full share in India's struggle for independence.

Mr. Ansar Harvani the President of the United Provinces Students Federation who presided on the occasion asked the students to take up mass literacy work. He congratulated the U.P. Government for initiating the mass literacy campaign and advised the students to give the fullest co-operation to the Government.

He deplored the sectarian and communalist feelings that were being created among the students and exhorted them to organise themselves to fight such reactionary activities.

RED FLAG UNION CALLS OFF STRIKES

BOMBAY, Monday.

The weavers of the Dhanraj Mills and the Victoria No. 2 Mills were on strike since last week

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) explained to the strikers that they were fighting for higher wages before the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, and the whole question would be thrashed out in all its bearings possibly next month, when the Millowners would submit their standardisation scheme. It was therefore advisable to postpone the struggle for higher wages for some time.

The workers of both these Mills accepted the view of the Union.

At a meeting of the strikers of the Dhanraj Mills this morning Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Gen.-Secretary of the B. G. K. U. (Red Flag) advised the workers to resume work, which they immediately did.

The Strike in the Daulatram Dyeing Mill continues.

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The Dealers and Distributors of Chrysler, Dodge, De Soto and Plymouth are associated in a new co-operative programme – to assemble, paint, upholster, finish and fit their products in their own plants, which are strategically located in India.

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Chrysler products assembled in these plants measure up in every way to the high standards set by the Chrysler Corporation who have also given particular attention to operating conditions in India.

This co-operative plan between the Chrysler Export Corporation and their Distributors assures added employment to many hundreds of workers in India.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records. 12-0 noon S. R. Arbi. 12-15 p.m. Flute recital. 12-25 Vinayak Rao Patwardhan. 12-55 Market rates. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Surdas. 4-15 Thumri. 6-0 Budget speech of Sir J. Grigg (on 244 m. 861.48 m.) 6-15 Alap in Ghari. (on violin). 6-20 Kusum Shroff and sisters. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Venubai Dewasthali. 8-0 Wit and Nitwit. (Marathi). 8-15 Venubai Dewasthali. 8-25 Mirabai and Pilo Bhagat. (Gujarati). 8-45 P. Taranath. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Four Ghazals. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Shivghur. By Wilfrid Russell. 10-5 Vinayak Rao Patwardhan. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6-30 Gujarati duets. 6-35 Instrumental music. 6-50 S. R. Arbi. 7-5 Master Shridhar. 7-20 Dinamani Gandhi. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1. 10-5 Teddy Weatherford and his band. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Katha from Bhagwad Gita. 8-15 Arti. 8-25 Radio Orchestra. 9-30 S. D. Batish. 9-10 Lakshman Pershad. 9-30 Kumari Shayama Zutshi. 9-45 Chandabai.

12-0 noon Bhajanawali.

1-0 p.m. Light fantastic toe. 2-0 School broadcast. 6-10 Kumari Amita Devi. 6-30 for young listeners. 7-0 For villagers. 8-0 Kumari Shyama Zutshi. 8-15 New books. 8-30 S. D. Batish 8-45 Chandabai. 9-0 Lakshman Pershad 9-50 Fiddler's fancy. 10-0 Eavesdropping. 10-15 Tara Sirkar.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. As in Delhi I. 6-10 Chandabai. 6-30 Instrumental duet. 6-40 Lakshman Pershad. 7-0 Kumari Shyama Zutshi 7-15 S. D. Batish. 7-30 Kumari Abha Chatterjee. Bhajan. 7-45 Records. 8-0 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Chandabai. 10-0 As in Delhi 1. 10-15 S. D. Batish. 10-30 Lakshman Pershad. 10-45 Chandabai.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

12-30 p.m. Variety. 12-50 Music. 1-17 Music. 1-30 For Newcomers. 2-5 For Newcomers. 5-0 For Children. 6-0 Satya Charan Mittra. 6-15 Amiya Adhikari. 6-30 Reba Mazumdar. 6-45 Parula Chakravarty. 6-55 Dhiren Ghosh 7-5 Parula Chakravarty. 7-30 Instrumental Duet. 7-45 Dhiren Ghosh. 7-50 Lalit Mohan Mukherjee. 9-5 A.-I. Army and R. A.F. Inter-Regimental Boxing Championships Semi Finals

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. to 9-10 As in Calcutta I. 9-10 Jantri Sangha. 9-25 Satyen Ghosal. 9-45 to 10-50 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

4-0 p.m. Things of Interest (Telugu). 4-5 How we get Water (Telugu) by K. Kasipathi. 4-20 Group Singing. 5-0 T. S. Mahadeva Iyer Vocal. 5-45 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-0 Gavai T. N. Govindarajulu Naidu: Vocal. 6-30 B. S. Raja Iyengar of Mysore: Vocal. 7-15 Selling Things (Telugu) by B. Raghavendra Rao. 7-30 Forgotten Melodies Revived. 7-45 Semmangudi R. Srinivasa Iyer: Vocal. 9-20 Alfredo and his Orchestra. 9-34 Song Recital 9-45 Scheherezade. 10-30 Epilogue

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. V. Anantakrishna Iyer Flute. 5-30 B. S. Raja Iyengar of Mysore: Vocal. 6-0 Tiruppugaz. 6-10 Fruit Nursery (Tamil). 6-20 to 6-30 Duets. 6-30 to 9-20 As in Madras I. 9-20 Semmangudi Narayanaswami Iyer: Violin.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)

6-30 p.m. With Villagers. 7-30 Recitation from Quran. 7-45 Art for Amateur. Music (Hindustani) by R. Akhtar. 8-0 Calling our Listeners (Hindustani) by Station Director. 8-15 Falsafa-I-Shahadat (Hindustani). 8-35 Marsias. 8-45 Guest of Karbala-I-Mualla (Hindustani). 9-5 Marsias.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-10 p.m. Ved Path. 6-25 Parkash Chand Maheshwari of Amritsar. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Woman's Programme. 7-45 Kumari Jaswant Kaur of Amritsar (Amateur). 8-0 Parkash Chand Maheshwari. 8-15 Hindi Books review by Dr. Hardat Sharma (Relayed from Delhi). 8-30 Listeners' Letters. 8-50 Kumari Jaswant Kaur of Amritsar (Amateur). 9-5 Parkash Chand Maheshwari. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Carpet Industry, by S. Sadiq Hasan. 10-5 Kumari Jaswant Kaur. 10-25 Parkash Chand Maheshwari. 10-35 Mixed Melodies.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Ratan Shankar Audichiya. 5-50 Shrimati Champak Lakshmi Sarangam. 6-5 Shyamabai of Benares. 6-25 Surendar Nath Bali. 6-45 Jewan Bannerjee. 6-50 Ratan Shankar Audichiya. 7-10 Shyamabai of Benares. 7-30 Shrimati Champak Lakshmi Sarangam. 7-45 Records. 8-15 Review of Hindi books. 8-30 Surendar Nath Bali. 8-45 Reference your letter. 9-5 Shrimati Champak Lakshmi Sarangam. 9-50 Food by Dr. Ishwari Prasad. 10-5 Ratan Shankar Audichiya. 10-15 Surendar Nath Bali. 10-35 Shyamabai of Benares.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. City of London. 7-45 Music hall 8-45 Hastings Municipal orchestra. 9-30 News. 9-55 Alpine hut.

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Interchange Of University Staff

Chandavarkar On Problems Before Educationists

The Inter-University Board, the annual meeting of which is fixed this time in Bombay, commenced its deliberations 'in camera' at 10 a. m. on Monday in the University Buildings. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University presided.

This is the fourteenth time that the Board is meeting and Bombay has the privilege of being its venue for the second time, the first occasion being in 1925.

All the eighteen Indian Universities with the exception of the Annamalai and Calcutta were represented to-day, mostly by the Vice-Chancellors. The Osmania University was represented by the Chancellor himself, the Rt. Hon. Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari who was largely responsible for bringing the Board into existence thirteen years ago. The following were the other members present:—

Pandit Amarnath Jha (Allahabad); Dr. C. R. Reddy (Andhra); Mr. N. S. Subbarao (Mysore); Prof. A. C. Sen Gupta (Nagpur); Prof. A. B. A. Halim (Aligarh); Dr. Basu (Agra); Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar (Bombay); Dr. R. C. Majumdar (Dacca); Mr. C. V. Chandrashekharan (Travancore); Mr. S. N. Habibulla (Lucknow); Khan Bahadur M. Afzal Hussain (Punjab); Raj Bahadur Ram Kishore (Delhi); Prof. G. N. Singh (Benares); Mr. J. S. Armour (Patna).

The Government of India was represented by the new Educational Commissioner, Mr. John Sargent. The Secretary of the Board is Prof. N. K. Sidhanta of the Lucknow University.

The Board members were welcomed to-day by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

CHANDAVARKAR'S ADDRESS

In welcoming the members of the Inter-University Board, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said:—

"I am aware of the fact that the Board has sometimes been criticised as an institution that has no solid achievements to its credit and that is ineffectual, like the League of Nations, because it has no legal sanction behind it to enforce its resolutions. While this criticism is partially true, I for one believe that the Board has great potentialities. It serves as a clearing house of ideas on University education, and its annual meetings provide an excellent opportunity to representatives of the different Universities to exchange views and come to an agreement on questions of common interest.

The need for a central organisation like the Inter-University Board is all the greater to-day, since the Universities of India are working out their destinies under their individual constitutions, with special reference to the requirements of the provinces or areas which they serve. Although education is now a provincial question, there are yet several matters which need to be considered from the national point of view, such as scientific research and professional and technological education. Co-ordination of effort in scientific research and the maintenance of standards of education, particularly those of professional education, throughout the country can only be brought about by the different Universities meeting together on a common platform, and agreeing to adopt common policies.

AVOID DUPLICATION

Our country is making rapid strides in the direction of scientific advance. Each University is making its own contribution to pure or applied Science, as the case may be, according to the resources at its disposal and the opportunities available to it. Scientific research cannot be carried on without financial help, and the Universities can ill afford to waste money on duplication of effort. The Inter-University Board can help to evolve a scheme whereby duplication can be avoided without unduly interfering with the liberty of individual Universities to develop on their own lines. I am glad to find this question on figuring on the agenda of the business of the meeting of this year.

Speaking for myself, I think that in the interests of the nation it is essential for the Universities to maintain a uniformly high standard of education in professional subjects like Medicine, Law and Engineering. The Medical Council of India, in its own way, is helping to bring about a uniform standard in the different Universities by insisting on certain minimum qualifications as a preliminary condition for admission to medical courses of study and by prescribing standards of examination. It is, however, for the Universities themselves to see that uniformity of standards is maintained in practice. There are two ways in which this can be done. One is by mutual interchange of examiners. Another is by inviting teachers from other Universities to conduct the inspection of medical colleges. I am glad to say that we in the Bombay University have already made a beginning in both these directions, and I have reason to believe that we have done so with benefit not only to ourselves but also to those Universities whose teachers have been invited to participate in the conduct of our examinations and the periodical inspection of our affiliated institutions. In Law and Engineering there is an even greater diversity in the courses of study and standards in the different Universities, and the need for bringing about uniformity is all the greater since there is no authoritative organisation like the Medical Council of India to impose standard. Here, too, the same policy of interchange of examiners and inspectors can do much to achieve the desired end. In order to facilitate such interchange, I would suggest the preparation of an All-India panel of examiners and inspectors for the different faculties which can be undertaken by the Inter-University Board with the co-operation of the Universities.

HANDICAPS IN THE WAY

Somewhat allied to the question of interchange of examiners is the question of interchange of Professors between the different Universities, which, I am glad to observe, is one of the questions to be discussed at the Quinquennial Conference this week. While such an interchange would be very beneficial, it appears to me to be not feasible except in the case of Universities of the residential or unitary type where the Professors are the employees of the Universities and under their direct control. Even a University of the purely affiliating type, can, however, take advantage of the existence of the best talent or expert knowledge by inviting professors of other Universities to give series of lectures on special topics. This is no doubt being done even now, but it needs to be done more frequently.

I am sure you will all agree with me that during the last few years, there has been a feeling of uneasiness in the minds of all connected with Universities regarding the future of higher education in this country. In view of certain pronouncements in influential quarters, last year there was a cry of "University Education in danger". When the Board met in Allahabad, the minds of its members were naturally obsessed by these fears. As a measure of emergency, the Chairman was then given power to call an urgent meeting of the Board, if necessary. Fortunately, no such necessity arose. On the other hand, the persons in authority in some of the Provinces not only withdrew from the position originally taken up by them, but even sponsored and financed schemes for the expansion of higher education. To quote the instance of our Province, the Government of Bombay have decided to start a Post-Graduate Department of History and Linguistics in Poona, and a Training College for teachers at Belgaum, and also to encourage the study of local Indian languages in Gujarat and the Karnatak. We are, however, not yet out of the wood, because, owing to the commitments and the financial plight in which the Provincial Governments find themselves, it is possible that they may at any time think of axing University education. We must, therefore, be prepared to defend the cause of University education by taking concerted action.

CASE FOR 'VARSITY EDUCATION

In this connection I should like the Universities to impress upon the Provincial Governments that it is higher and University education that has made political advance in India possible. Whatever criticism may be levelled against the present system of higher and University education prevailing in India, no one will deny that if we are to-day on the eve of full Self-Government, it is largely due to the spread of higher education and the influence of the Universities. While we, on our part, as persons connected with University education, do not for one moment belittle the importance of Primary and Secondary education, we should not hesitate to ask the politicians of to-day to remember that they themselves are the products of University education, and that, if the political power that has been secured by the people of India is to be maintained, it is necessary for the State to support University education, which alone can provide the training that is necessary for the enlightened citizens, the leaders, and the administrators of the future. It is essential that all the Universities in India should stand together, and do everything in their power to avert catastrophe of University education being sacrificed in order to provide the means for carrying out programmes to which the Provincial Governments are committed.

ARAB CONTRIBUTION TO CIVILISATION

Prof. Hadi Hasan On Their Role In Field Of Science

A learned lecture on "Perso-Arabian contribution to learning and culture" was delivered by Prof. Hadi Hasan of Ismail College, at the School of Economics and Sociology, on Monday evening, Moulvi M. Y. Haindadey presiding.

The lecturer observed that the Arabs formed a connecting link between ancient culture and the modern civilisation. From the 12th century everyone in the West, who had the desire to know something about science and culture, turned to the learned scholars of the East.

Many literary works of high merit, in Greek were translated by the Arabs, thus making possible their preservation to the present day.

The Arabs, through their critical and observant spirit and high imagination, greatly added to what they learnt from Greece and left an abiding effect on the culture of the West.

IN MEDICAL FIELD

As far back as the 10th century the Arabs professed high skill in the medical line. Many books were written dealing with the symptoms and sequelae of some diseases and their cure. Big hospitals and medical colleges were established at Cairo and Bagdad, where patients were treated and training given to students. The science of ophthalmology was also highly developed.

ARCHITECTURE

Speaking about architecture, the lecturer said that the most original contribution of the Arabs in this field was the system of vaults, that they invented. Elements of this style were later on introduced by the Western artists in their buildings and Cathedrals.

Though the Arabs borrowed from other sources whatever they found of value, the ultimate product of their creative faculty retained the unmistakable stamp of theirs.

The Western artists first derived many of their colours from the Arabs. The Western paintings, the Speaker thought, seemed crude in comparison with the Arabic paintings, which were marked by the richness of colour and fineness of lines.

The supreme characteristic of the Arab mind, the Speaker continued, was its aversion to the marvellous and the mysterious. Their positive thinking capacity made wonderful contributions to sciences of mathematics, chemistry and astronomy. In astronomy the Arabs completed and perfected the theory of Ptolemy. They devised complex instruments for the observation of the stellar bodies.

In music the Arabs introduced guitar and lute in the West.

There was no branch of knowledge where Arabic influence was not visible, but the lasting and real achievement that stood to their credit, was in the field of science.

VICEROY AT JAIPUR

JAIPUR, Feb. 27.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived today on a visit to the State.

Hartal is being observed here as a result of which many shops are closed. Leaflets urging the shopkeepers to open the shops were distributed by the police.—United Press.

Lusitanian "A" For Quarter Final

PLUCKY FIGHT BY CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS IN PROVINCIAL HOCKEY

The Lusitanian "A" had to fight hard to eliminate the Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students from the Provincial Hockey Championship by 5 goals to 1.

The match proved without a doubt that W. Fernandes is one of the best centre-halves in Bombay. He gave a delightful exhibition of stick-work and ball control and distributed his passes judiciously.

The match was marred by a nasty accident, Blake, the centre-forward of the Old Boys having to be carried off the field with a dislocated shoulder, as the result of a fall

The Old Boys began in confident style and were seen in the Lusitanian area but in the second minute F. Fernandes got hold of mis-kick by Corton and passed to D'Souza to give his side an early lead. The Lusitanians continued to have the better of exchanges for quite a long period. Then five minutes from the interval, a pretty combined move between the three inside forwards of the Old Boys culminated in latters restoring equality. The sides changed over with this score.

A PENALTY BULLY

On the re-commencement, the Lusitanians were seen to better advantage and made many pretty movements but poor finish kept the score down. In the tenth minute, Barnett, who was playing a clever game, obstructed F. Fernandes, when the latter was about to score and Umpire Hibbert correctly awarded a penalty-bully. F. Fernandes beat Barnett (2—1). Then Blake was assisted off the field and rushed to hospital.

F. Fernandes gave his side a further lead when he scored from the top of the circle with a well-placed shot. The absence of Blake was felt for the Old Boys never get going and were hard put to it to keep the opposing forwards at bay. Almeida scored the fourth goal and then D'Souza, the fifth. Full time found the Lusis enter the next round where they meet the 'Times of India.'

THE SCORE:

LUSITANIAN "A" 5 goals.
CHRIST CHURCH & BARNES EX-STUDENTS 1 goal.

TEAMS:—

LUSITANIAN "A":—L. Pinto, D. Fernandes, J. Fernandes; S. Pires, W. Fernandes Borges; M. Fernandes, F. Fernandes, A. D'Souza, Almeida, Wences.

CH. CH. & BARNES EX-STUDENTS:—Corton, Roberts, D'Soisa; Barnett, Harper, Thomas; Lloyd, Peters, Blake, Coutts, Wiseman.

Umpires:—L. Hilbert and J. B. Read.

To-day's Fixture

Kirkeans v. G. I. P. Rly. Hd. Qtrs.

GUNBOAT JACK BEATEN

Referee Interferes In 11th Round: Loser Wants Return Fight

At Melbourne recently, Humphreys, claimant to the Australian Welter-weight Boxing Championship beat Gunboat Jack, Welter and Middle-weight Champion of India and the Far East, decisively, the Referee intervening as the negro was badly punished.

After the fight Gunboat Jack stated that he had not recovered fully from a recent illness and desired another fight with Humphreys. Whether this request will be granted to Gunboat Jack is doubtful as the critics considered the show put up by the loser as a poor one.

AN AUSTRALIAN REPORT

The "Sydney Referee" of February 2 contains the following:—

"Gunboat" Without Guns

Not since the Overlin-Sabatino affair at West Melbourne have "fans" in the Pictorian capital witnessed a more sorry exhibition than the "Gunboat Jack" (U.S.A.) Dick Humphreys (Australia), match at the Exhibition arena, Melbourne, on Tuesday night.

It was a farce.

"Gunboat Jack," the weight of his 37 or 38 years heavy upon him, displayed remnants of cleverness.

Dick Humphreys, comfortably fat, did not find it necessary to exert himself more than once or twice.

Referee Jennings let it go to the 11th, then crowned Humphreys.

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To-day

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Muslim: Mohurrum 8, 1358
Parsi: Sehrever 26, 1308
Hightide: 5-23 19-20
Lowtide: — 12-17
Sunrise: 7h 0m
Sunset: 6h 44m

Annual Meeting of Inter-Varsities Board, Convocation Hall.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, March 1.

Quinquennial Universities Conference, Governor to open, Convocation Hall, 11 a.m.

Thursday, March 2.

Muharram: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Friday, March 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS

An ordinary meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel, Poibavdi.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 24-2-1939 were as under:—

Number of cheques—1,11,125
Amount of cheques—Rs. 17,54,31,180-7-6.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union, Senapati Bapat will deliver a public lecture on "Hyderabad Satyagraha", to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall.

"BOMBAY BUDGET"

Under the auspices of the Suburban Students' Union Prof. J. J. Anjaria, will give a public talk on "Bombay Budget" to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at Koppikar's Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 25th February, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday the 1st March at 4-0 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Ali Baba Goes to Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Youth Takes a Fling". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Enemy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Enemy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Prem-Ki-Jyot". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Sing You, Sinners". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Trade Winds". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Adhikar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Submarine Patrol." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CONGRESS PARTY

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Sheth Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give in Gujarati further explanations as regards the Fasli Sal Calculations.

PROPERTY TAX

Under the auspices of the Property Owners' Association, a meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Corporation Hall to consider the situation arising out of the 10 per cent tax on the rateable value of properties.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The members of the Social Workers' Society will meet to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Social Service League Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Miss Godavari Gokhale will put before them a Scheme of Literacy Campaign in Bombay City and Suburbs.

PICTORIAL EDUCATION AND HANDICRAFT CLASSES

Free Y.F.L. classes in art and crafts which are to be conducted by Mr. V. R. Anna Swamy Rao at No. 5, Co-operative House, Telang Road, Matunga.

The classes are free to Y.F.L. and the B.E.A. members and are to begin at 8 a.m. on 5th March.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for straits Settlements, Hongkong and all correspondence for Colombo, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Corfu" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 1-3-39 and 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 2-3-39 respectively.

BOMBAY PORT HAJ COMMITTEE

Please note that intimation has been received from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company Limited, Bombay, that their S.S. "Khosrou" will now arrive Bombay via. Karachi on the 3rd March, 1939, and Not Karachi via. Bombay on the 2nd idem as mentioned in this office No. 343 PHC/4B dated the 22nd February, 1939.

CUTCHIS' MEETING

Under the auspices of Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad a public meeting of the Cutchis will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the compound of Cutchi Visha Oswal Sthanak, Chinchpokli.

Mr. Purushotam Trikamdas will preside and Messrs. Shoorji Vallabhdas, Velji Lakhamshi Napoo, Narbheram Popat and others will speak on "The impending struggle in Cutch for responsible government."

JAIPUR DAY IN CITY

The Head Office of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal has declared the first March to be observed as Jaipur-Kisan-Day. The local Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal will observe the day in Bombay on first March. Prabhat pheries will be taken out early in the morning. In the evening a procession will terminate at Chowpatty where a meeting will be held.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Corfu" with the mails from London of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 26th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd proximo She will sail from Ballard Pier at midnight the same day for China—Japan.

BOMBAY JYOTIMITRA MANDAL

(From A Correspondent)

At the meeting of the above Mandal held on Saturday last. The following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. Dhanashukh N. Naik.
Vice-President: Mr. Gunavant R. Shah.
Secretaries: Messrs. Vasant L. Mistry, Babubhai C. Patel and Taherally E. Karu.
Treasurer: Mr. F. G. Damarawala.

A resolution of condolence on the death of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar was unanimously passed.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Sir John Ewart arrived at Government House on Monday.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay and Miss Agatha Harrison lunched at Government House on Monday.

REGAL
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A 20th Century-Fox Picture
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WORM YOUR DOG Every 3 Months
Worms cause more ill-health and suffering in dogs than most people realise. The usual symptoms are bad breath, poor appetite, staring coat, diarrhœa and occasional vomiting, but a dog may be infested without showing these signs. The only way to be sure of keeping your dog free is to dose him regularly every 3 months with Sherley's Worm Capsules or Powders. They are safe and certain in action and are the sure way of keeping these pests at bay.
—USE ALSO SHERLEY'S—
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Conditioner Lotion and Powder
Distemper Tablets—Linton—Shampoo
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WORM CAPSULES & POWDERS
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The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher (centre) presided at Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa's 104th birthday anniversary celebration at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday last.

MAHOMED ALI ADAMJI PEERBHOY DEAD

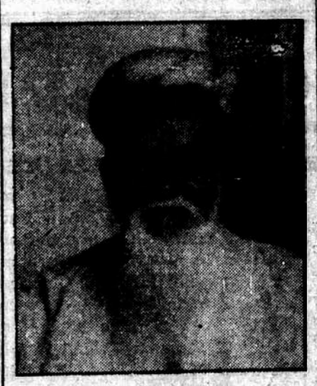
Shrewd Businessman And Philanthropist

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Mahomed Ali Adamjee Peerbhoy, eldest son of late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy which took place on Monday at his residence in Bombay. He was 74 years old and was a well-known businessman.

Mr. Mahomedali had met with a serious motor car accident about nine years ago, due to which his health was broken down and he had been compelled to live a retired life. The sad death of his two brothers during last two years was a great blow to him.

The late Sir Adamji Pirbhoy was a self made man. He was a great industrialist and he was the manufacturer of tents and as such was one of the biggest contractors to the Government of India. From the wealth he had earned from this industry, he had established cotton spinning and weaving Mills and tanneries.

During his life time he had given away in different charities about Rs. 92 lakhs. During the great famines he distributed free grain and food to Bohras residing all over Kathiawar. Mr. Mahomedbhoy evinced great interest in his father's business. He was a keen and shrewd businessman



LATE MR. MAHOMED ALI ADAMJI PEERBHOY

About twenty-two years ago the sons of the late Sir Adamji Pirbhoy started an agitation for the reform and uplift of the Dawoodi Bohra community.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy, as the eldest son, took a leading part in the fight for reforms, the result of which was the application of Wakf Act to Dawoodi Bohras. Mr. Mahomedbhoy and all his brothers were excommunicated by the Mullaji Saheb and as such they had to bear innumerable hardships.

His sad death is mourned by Muslims generally and many Bohras specially.

The funeral ceremony which took place yesterday morning was attended not only by Bohras, but also by many members and other communities who paid their last respect to the deceased.

Dr. Hardiker Ill

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Feb. 27.

Dr. N. S. Hardiker is confined to bed with high fever and extreme weakness since Friday. Doctors have advised complete rest.

KHAR GYMKHANA CRICKET: SONS v. FATHERS

(From A Correspondent)

The annual fixture between the Sons and the Fathers came off last Sunday. The Fathers having won the toss batted on a wet pitch and put up a total of 90 runs. The match became exciting in the concluding stages, when the Sons had to score 3 runs for the last wicket, but when the Sons had scored 90 a brilliant catch held H. P. Vasavada, snatched the victory from the Sons' hands—the match ending in a draw.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

On Sunday Juhu saw a large crowd who witnessed the annual air pageant of the Bombay Flying Club, which unfortunately ended in the death by crash, of Bombay's well-known pilot Mr. B. B. Nicholson, full details of which appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle".

ANNUAL SPORTS AT BANDRA

St. Andrews High School, Bandra, both the girls and the boys sections held their annual sports on Saturday, when a long card of 41 events was successfully run through. The sports were of a very high standard and there were no less than 500 competitors for which heats were held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Rev. Fr. A. Gomes, Vicar of Mount Carmels presided and distributed the prizes.

THAT VERSOVA ROAD

Going down the Versova Road last night I could not help admiring the loveliness of the stretch of newly asphalted Road.

The authorities must find some means of lighting the roadway which will not only be a boon to motorist but will prove a safe walk to pedestrians.

VITHALBHAI'S WILL IN HIGH COURT

"Bequest For Political Uplift Is Void"

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD'S ARGUMENT

The litigation over the will of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel came up before Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court.

This is a suit filed by Mr. Gordhanbai I. Patel and Dr. Purshottamdas T. Patel, executors of the will of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel who died in a nursing home at Gland, Switzerland on October 22, 1933.

The defendants in the case are:—

(1) Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, (2) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, (3) Mr. Kashibhai Jhaverbhai Patel, (4) Mr. Manibhai Somabhai Patel, (5) Mr. Ishvarbhai Somabhai Patel, (6) Mr. Purshottam Somabhai Patel, (7) Mr. Shambhubhai Narsibhai Patel, (8) Mr. Chimanbhai Narsibhai Patel, and (9) the Advocate General.

Defendants 2 and 3 are the brothers of the deceased, and defendants 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are his nephews.

The Advocate General with Mr. Coltman and Sir Jamshed Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Amin, Desai and Nanavatty appeared for the plaintiffs.

Messrs. S. R. Das Manekshaw, Jhaveri and M. L. Shah, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for defendant No. 1, Messrs. M. V. Desai and A. C. Amin, instructed by Messrs Choksey and Co., for defendants 3 and 7, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. M. P. Amin, instructed by Messrs. B. Amin and Co., for defendants 5 and 6 and Mr. G. N. Joshi instructed by the Government Solicitor for defendant No. 9.

VITHALBHAI'S WILL

By his will dated October 2, 1933, the deceased left assets worth Rs. 1,33,865-12-11 to be disposed of as follows:—

Rs 10,000 to his youngest brother, the third defendant; some mill shares to the fourth defendant; books, clothes, boxes, papers, etc., to the fourth defendant; and some caskets to Miss Bachuben R. Lotwala.

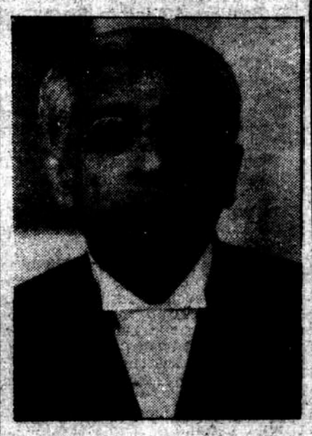
FOR INDIA'S POLITICAL UPLIFT

By Clause 5 of the will the deceased left about Rs. one lakh and a half, the balance of the assets, to be handed over to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the first defendant, or his nominee or nominees to be utilised for the political uplift of India, and preferably for publicity work on behalf of India's cause in foreign countries.

The bone of contention in the suit was the interpretation of this particular Clause No. 5.

To have this point decided the present proceedings were taken by the plaintiffs as an originating summons.

The plaintiffs contended that



MR. P. R. DAS, EX-JUDGE OF THE PATNA HIGH COURT, WHO HAS BEEN BRIEFED TO ARGUE LATE VITHALBHAI WILL CASE ON BEHALF OF THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON SUNDAY.

the bequest to Mr. Bose by way of a trust was void.

Sir Jamshed Kanga, who spoke first, said that he left the matter entirely in the hands of the Court.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S ARGUMENTS.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad then submitted his arguments.

He said that the objects of the bequest left to Mr. S. C. Bose were not definite as understood in law. The bequest was to a specific person for a specific object which is not merely recommendatory but mandatory.

As it was in the nature of a Trust, the Court had to consider whether the object of the bequest suffered from any uncertainty.

The expression in the clause "preferably for publicity work in other countries" merely indicated the testator's preference for one way of effecting the political uplift of India. It did not in any way specify the object of the trust with certainty; on the other hand, it made it still more uncertain. For, said counsel, what would tend to India's political uplift was a matter on which there was considerable diversity of opinion among different schools of thought.

A VALID TRUST.

A trust to be valid in law, said Sir Chimanlal, should have its objects specifically defined.

The test for this was this. If, as a result of a dispute, the Court had to execute the trust, what would it do under the conflicting views on the objects of the trust? In this case the objects were not specifically defined to enable the Court to execute the trust according to the wishes of the testator.

NOT A CHARITABLE TRUST.

Proceeding Sir Chimanlal referred to various decisions of English Courts in support of his contention that in the case of a trust, a bequest for a patriotic purpose was not for a charitable purpose and, therefore, such a bequest was not valid in law.

If, however, this was an absolute gift to Mr. Bose for his own use or benefit, then he would be entitled to use it in any manner he liked, and there could be no dispute about it.

But, said Sir Chimanlal, as this was ostensibly a trust, it could only be valid if the testator had specifically defined the manner in which it was to be used. As it is, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel had left this to Mr. Bose.

The Court then rose for the day.

'ELDERS' VOTE FOR SWADESHI

NEW DELHI, Feb 27.

At question time in the Council of State, the Leader of the House stated that inquiries through the Soviet authorities revealed that they had no information regarding the whereabouts of Mr. Virendranath Chattopadhyaya. Further representations were being made by the British Ambassador at Moscow.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu's resolution for use of Swadeshi articles in the offices of the Central Government was carried after an amendment by the Government that of the requisite price and quality, if available in India" had been accepted.

Mr. Sapru's resolution for a Committee to inquire into the legal disabilities so as to make Hindu marriages strictly monogamous was lost without a division.

The House did not accept the circulation motion by Mr. Sushil Kumar Roy Chowdhary regarding his Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code.

A similar motion by the same member regarding the office Shebaits in Hindu 'debutter' endowments met the same fate.

The motion for a Select Committe on Mr. Madalal's Bill to amend the Indian Succession Act was accepted when the House adjourned.—United Press.

FREE HINDUSTANI CLASSES

The Hindustani classes conducted by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will recommence from Wednesday, the 1st March, 1939. Those desirous to join the classes should register their names at the Congress Office.

Classes between 6-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Congress House:—

Monday, Prarambhik and Kovid; Tuesday, Parichaya and Kovid; Wednesday, Pravesh and Kovid; Thursday, Prarambhik and Parichaya; Friday, Parichaya and Kovid; Saturday, Pravesh.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 805/34014 of 1936.

SHRIPATRAO SADASHIV UPRE ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

MISS SULOCHANA PALKER and ANOTHER ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property dated 4th August, 1938, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right title and interest of the 1st Defendant in the following property:—

The half share of the first Defendant in all that piece of land of the pension and Tax Tenure (Cess redeemed) situated at Khotachi Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay, admeasuring 242 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. 1585, New Survey No. 7784 and Cadastral Survey No. 563 of the Girgaum Division with the dwelling house thereon and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 1031, Street No. 28.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 14th day of March, 1939 lodge in my office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 14th day of February 1939.

G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Commissioner.

REDUCED HER HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
By 20 Points
AND TOOK OFF SURPLUS FAT—THANKS TO KRUSCHEN

High blood pressure is not necessarily associated with surplus fat, but they often go together. Thousands of stout people would lose their dangerous high blood pressure, if they got rid of much of their surplus fat—as your doctor can tell you. This woman got rid of both by taking Kruschen Salts. Read her letter:—

"I have had trouble with my back and high blood pressure. I was always tired and was twenty pounds overweight. I tried two bottles of Kruschen Salts, and lost five pounds in one week. The pain has stopped and blood pressure is 20 points down. Now, I can get around much quicker, and feel 100 per cent perfect—thanks to Kruschen Salts. I will always recommend them". (Mrs.) D. W.

When your bodily organs become sluggish, they fail to eliminate waste matter regularly from your system. As a result, impurities accumulate and seep into your blood-stream. These impurities restrict the free flow of the blood, and thereby add to the pressure on the arteries. Kruschen is a combination of mineral salts which stimulate your liver, kidneys and digestive tract to healthy, regular activity. They ensure internal cleanliness and keep the blood-stream pure. New and refreshed blood is sent coursing to every fibre of your being. Kruschen Salts is obtainable of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
FOR THE ELITE CINE-FANS
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p. m.
HOUSE FULL 6 SIXTH WEEK
Mother India
Showing the FOUNDATION of the WELL-BEING of EVERY NATION.
His Excellency
SIR ROGER LUMLEY
Governor of Bombay
and
LADY LUMLEY
WILL WITNESS
"MOTHER INDIA"
On THURSDAY NEXT (2nd March) in the last show commencing at 9-45 p. m.
Plans are open.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDDIE CANTOR in
"ALI BABA GOES TO TOWN"
1001 Sights; 1002 Laughs!!
1003 Hi-de-highlights!!!

METRO
DAILY AT 2-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 310-66
LAST 2 DAYS!
BING CROSBY
FRED MacMURRAY
Sing You Sinners
Produced and Directed by
WESLEY RUGGLES
A Paramount Picture
THURSDAY!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1939

THE WAY TO UNITY

In his letter to the twelve members of the Congress Working Committee who have resigned the Committee, accepting the resignations, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is all sweet and conciliatory and sincerely hopes that he will have their co-operation and assistance which "will be invaluable to me." He hopes, too, that, as "our points of agreement are much more numerous than our points of disagreement," they will be able "to maintain a united front." If only Mr. Bose were as conciliatory in the Presidential election contest, if he had refrained from over-emphasising the points of disagreement or at least from making unworthy allegations against his colleagues, there might have been no need for his present letter. It is deplorable that even now he does not withdraw the allegations. We shall still hope that he will unconditionally withdraw them before the Congress session meets at Tripuri. That will be one good step towards such united front as is possible in the circumstances.

Those Charges

This question is not a trivial one and its seriousness needs to be realised by all concerned. Such a responsible person as a Congress President has publicly accused his Rightist colleagues of the Working Committee of having secretly conspired with British Imperialism to prepare for working Federation in violation of the Congress mandate and having even prepared lists of Federal Ministers for the purpose. It is not easy to imagine more damning charges against a number of veteran leaders of the Congress. Nor is it a mere personal question. For if there is any truth in the charges, the persons charged are, in the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "unworthy of guiding the destinies of the Congress." If in these circumstances the charges remain unreservedly withdrawn before the Congress meets, it will create an intolerable situation for the millions in the country who put faith in these leaders and believe the charges to be baseless. Their representatives in the Congress will naturally insist that the charges are repudiated if they are not previously withdrawn. That will create serious complications. But even apart from that, in the interests of truth and fair play it is the clear duty of the President to withdraw his wanton charges.

Resolutions

Assuming the charges are either withdrawn by the President or repudiated by the A.I.C.C., the next question will be about the resolutions to be placed before the subjects Committee. As Mr. Bose does not seem disposed to reconstitute the Working Committee immediately, the draft resolutions will not be formulated by that body, as was done these many years. It is said there will be this year only non-official resolutions before the Subjects Committee, and several members have already given notice of resolutions. Some of these resolutions can, with necessary modifications, be made a workable basis for discussion in search of an agreed programme for the next year and there need be no occasion for a split in the Congress. As regards the composition of the next Working Committee, much will depend upon whether Mr. Bose withdraws in time the allegations he made against his Rightist colleagues of the last Committee.

The Property Tax

The Bombay Government's proposal to levy a tax on immovable property in urban areas is being stoutly opposed by two sets of persons, by property owners and by those who would indiscriminately oppose everything done by Congress. The former are particularly vical now; for nobody likes to be taxed. But it is too late in the day to oppose the principle of the tax. This tax is a familiar one and is resorted to by many local bodies. The proposed tax only increases its incidence in urban areas and thereby brings it nearer the incidence borne by immovable property in rural areas. Government's consent to grade the tax so as to give due relief to the small landlord disarms much of the opposition to it. The property owners' complaint that the tax will discourage building activities in the City is an unwarranted exaggeration. However, Government will watch the result of the tax and will take due remedial action if they find that the tax appreciably retards building activity in the city.

Those who complain simultaneously that the tax does injustice to landlords and also that it deprives the City Municipality of its chance of raising the tax are somewhat inconsistent in their double opposition. If the Municipality fears injustice to landlords in raising the incidence of the tax, it is not likely to raise it, and loses nothing if the tax is raised by another agency. However, Government have promised alternative sources of revenue to the Bombay Municipality and we are sure that new democratic Corporation will have no quarrel with Government for resorting to a tax so long reserved for it. Moreover, the City itself will be benefited by the prohibition programme which the Corporation has always supported and to finance which the property tax is being utilised.

A Japanese Threat

The Japanese have renewed their threat and warning in respect of their proposed attack on Kuling. Except for the fact that they would perpetrate their frightfulness with due notice, the threat is not likely to provoke any feeling of suspense, much less fear. The Chinese are used to the aggressor, his attacks and his brutality. Moreover, they feel confident that the last round of the "incident" will be decisively theirs. And they have wisely arranged their strategy on that basis. Indeed, there is evidence to show that it is the Chinese who are really winning and that the present position is satisfactory enough to encourage them to prepare actually for a general offensive on all fronts. The Japanese threat to Kuling will, therefore, not cause any perturbation. What is really interesting is the increasing aggression of the Japanese against British and French concessions in Tientsin and the International Settlement in Shanghai.

From Across The Seas

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

LONDON, Feb. 7.

In addition to the golden Key of Opportunity which Mrs. Pethwick-Lawrence received on Monday February 6 at the women's suffragists celebration in London of "Votes for Women" coming of age, there was another key.

This key, also handed to Mrs. Pethwick-Lawrence was from an anonymous friend who intimated that it would fit the front door of a house in Westminster, which it was suggested, should be used as a museum of the women's suffrage movement.

The survivors of the great militant campaign for women's suffrage had some wonderful stories to recollect. Mrs. Pethwick-Lawrence herself went to Holloway Prison six times, and Miss Duval, one of the guests, could name her grandmother, mother, and four aunts imprisoned for the cause. The one aged suffragist not present was ascetic Mrs. Despard—now 95 and at home in Dublin. She was the first president of the Women's Freedom League, but was not altogether a militant, though she persistently refused to pay income-tax, and as regularly had part of her home sold by the authorities to meet the tax bill.

Strangers' Galleries

The authorities of the House of Commons had under consideration the question of closing the Strangers' Galleries. It was decided to keep the galleries open, but all visitors were subjected to more than the usual scrutiny.

Fear of outrages by Irish Republicans were responsible for keeping the galleries closed for a whole year just after the war. In November, 1920, the galleries were closed on the advice of the police. Although the Ladies' Gallery was reopened in June, 1921, to accommodate the wives of M.P.'s, the Strangers' gallery remained closed until the October of that year. In 1908 disturbances led to the closing of the galleries for some months.

Unemployment Problem

We notice that people who write letters to the London "Times" are recently concerned about what to do with the British unemployed.

The other day one correspondent advocated the method used in South Africa "to teach the proper use of arms and above all, to instil the meaning of citizenship."

South African workless have by this means, he said, "acquired the old school tie spirit." Dangerous, of course, to teach the use of arms without the old school tie spirit.

Bombardier Francis Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister's son, has been granted a second lieutenant's commission in the 69th Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Announcing this, the "Birmingham Mail" says the event "provides an excellent example of how promotion can be obtained from the ranks in the Territorial Army to-day. And it has nothing whatever to do with the fact that the young man is he son of Prime Minister."

Gas Masks For Babies

The gas-masks which are being made in England for babies under two years old are in the form of a cradle.

The Home Office have ordered 1,200,000 of them. Modified plans are in the hands of the contractors and mass-production has begun. I am told that at least half a dozen designs were tried, but all proved upsetting to babies. At one stage the experts experimented with apparatus in the nature of a bag, in which the baby was completely enveloped, but it was found that babies would be subjected to too much unnatural heat.

Eventually a design in the form of a portable cradle, with oxygen attachment, was decided on. Babies can sleep in it as normally as in their cradles. The babies' "masks" will cost more than those for adults. Distribution will begin within the next few weeks.

Sir John Simon succeeded in arousing some show of interest in the intricacies of the currency system of Britain when he told the House of Commons that the present method of valuing sterling owes its inception to Sir Isac Newton. In 1717, when Newton was Master of the Mint, he ordered that one pound—Troy weight—should equal 44½ guineas.

Nod M. P. responded to the Chancellor's invitation to work out "by elementary mathematics" that this is equivalent to the present statutory figure of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce. Neither were any pencils produced to do the further calculation to check the Bank of England's valuation of fine gold at £4 5s. per ounce, on the data that sterling is composed of 11-12ths fine gold and 1-12th alloy.

Sir John Simon said that the

(Continued on page 8 col. 5)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Italy's "Natural Aspirations" Against France

From Our Own Correspondent

PRAGUE, Feb. 17.

The Spanish struggle is once again in the fore-front of attention in Europe. The interest this time is bound more closely with estimates of the new turn in relation to it upon other and bigger currents in Europe. According to different reports, Great Britain at present is devoting care greatly to seeing a liquidation of the Spanish struggle to the advantage of the Burgos Regime after a halt of London had considerably contributed to General Franco securing much success and asserted in marked ways against the Negrin-Del Vayo Government. France long committed to a line steered by London and unable or unwilling to strike an independent lead, is also seen as moving with Britain in making it up better with Burgos. These steps are looked upon with an obvious sensitiveness and much indignation in Rome and Berlin as revealed by press comments in Italy and Germany. Behind this is apparently an apprehension of Anglo-French advances being directed to or conducted with calculations of checking Italy and Germany securing advantages well from the assertion of Franco in Spain.

Italo-German Intentions

This at the same time indicates the intention on the side of Rome and Berlin to employ a situation in Spain to score concessions. There are sharp references this week in the Italian papers to claims upon France. One leading Italian weekly in an article that has attracted good deal of attention states with amazing openness, that if Italy is not enapled to satisfy her "natural aspirations" by France through peaceful ways or negotiations, then a settlement will be effected by recourse to arms. The paper indicates Italian aspirations as extending to Djibouti, Tunis, Sues, Nice and Corsica and mentions pointedly to Germany being with Italy. The German attitude to be judged by comments in leading German papers is to lend an urge to Italy pressing claims upon France, also as this is looked upon as being helpful to German plans in relation to Eastern Europe. The Mediterranean issue is likely to loom largely in the period immediately ahead. Italy meanwhile has increased again considerably her forces in Libya. The British Ambassador in Rome is reported as having called this week on the Italian Foreign Secretary to make certain presentations about the increasing of the Italian forces in Libya and Italian press offensive against France as fitted to cause reactions on Anglo-Italian relations. Count Ciano is understood as having stated that a policy upheld by France was responsible for these developments and indicated that Britain might do better to exert upon France for an alteration in the matter.

Britain And Germany

Two statements of this week, both published the same day, are very typical of a state in regard to Anglo-German relations. The one by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons and the other by Sir Nevile Henderson the British Ambassador to Germany before a gathering of the Anglo-German Association in Berlin. Sir John Simon in his statement gave various figures relating to British armament expansion and expenditure relating to it. Extremely impressive figures telling a tale of great increase. The expenditure upon the armed forces for 1939, as at present reckoned, he indicated as being 580 million Pounds representing an increase of 175 million Pounds over that of the previous year. The total expenditure for the three years of England's Five Year Armament Plan, he stated, would amount to, 1,173,-000,000 Pounds. In the new financial year, declared Sir John Simon, England will have ready 37 new air bases and an addition of 67 units to the navy. Sir Nevile Henderson in his speech referred to Britain's prominent position as a maritime Power and Germany's dominant status as a land Power and the possibility of the two supplementing each other suggested by this, indicating a line of closer understanding between the two States. The idea is not foreign to Berlin. In fact, important National Socialist leaders have steadily projected the conception of a closer Anglo-German understanding under conditions. Much emphasis naturally falls to the last two words bearing also an elastic nature. Germany with an attention to an expansionist course clearly sees in such an understanding improvement of scope for advancing her aims.

Nazi Aims

A lack of fixity in British halt reveals the tendency in certain British circles to react or respond to expressions of Germany being capable of proving a factor of support to imperial Britain in circumstances and a concern in London of German aims or aspirations getting beyond limits convenient for Britain. The first of these is also linked with a keenness to preserve rigidly some important imperial interests and a fear of anti-imperialist forces gaining in strength. A policy of uncertainty or drift resulting from a conflict as referred to above, meanwhile, is turned to use and advantage by Germany, the latter seizing openings let by it with much vigour and intensity. An halt associated with Chamberlain, inclined, as thought, to cast greater concern to fundamental forces of anti-imperialism gaining, has undoubtedly proved of much help already to Germany in the matter. This at the same time has meant increasing an apprehension of London about Germany's aims in nature and scope. There is no mistaking this staying as a factor behind Britain's drive to push up armament expansion. Though there is much speculation and interest in Germany getting involved closely in Eastern Europe in a way touching Russia greatly, a certainty is lacking about German pressure not getting to fall quickly more on the West. There are now actually keener estimates of the pressure tending to effect more quickly the West.

Hungarian Cabinet

The Hungarian Cabinet has just undergone a change. The

(Continued on page 11, col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HOWL OF FRIGHT

The Nazi alone is not howling against the "war inciters." The other partner of the Axis, too, is adding his voice to the protest. An Italian paper complains that "democracies are working towards military and economic asphyxiation of totalitarian States", and proceeds to utter the dire threat that if "French, British and American democracies wish to drive Europe to war they need only continue their present way. A European war would mean a break up of the British Empire and end of the European and Imperial Power of France." The dictators are beginning to wonder whether the days of conquest without war are over. Franco-British solidarity and energetic armaments preparation on a colossal scale have shocked their self-confidence fed and fostered for so long by Mr. Chamberlain's policy of appeasement. And they are nervous. If not actually frightened. This is the vital factor about the howl that has been sent up from Rome and Berlin. The dictators are nervous. They fear that the democracies mean business this time; mean, that is to say, to stand up to them. The threat is the threat of an animal that shows its teeth preparatory to turning tail. But, of course, it is for the democracies to decide that the time has come to call the bluff.

CIANO IN WARSAW

Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, has arrived in Warsaw on a five day visit. There can be no doubt regarding its importance, the fact of Signor Gayda and a host of other journalists accompanying the Count certainly testified to it. But what is the main object of the visit? To go to Warsaw with an impressive menagerie, including Signor Gayda himself, for the purpose of sounding Polish opinion regarding France would be waste of time. For, the Franco-Polish alliance ceased to be practical politics long ago. During the last two years or so France and Poland have been no more than nodding acquaintances. Poland, therefore, does not count in the Franco-Italian dispute. The game is more sinister. It is quite likely that Italy will persuade Poland to join the pack of Have-Nots. A louder and more voluminous growl has its psychological value. Moreover, to induce Poland to join the Have-Nots is to induce her to take a long step towards the Anti-Comintern Pact or rather Rome-Berlin Axis which neither the Polish people nor even Colonel Beck is in the temper to join at present.

RANGOON UNREST

The recrudescence of rioting in Rangoon will be profoundly deplored. The lull of the last two weeks only seems to have accentuated the general unrest. It was hoped that the resignation of Dr. Ba Maw's cabinet would appease the disgruntled elements but the situation shows signs of aggravation in spite of a new ministry taking office. It is difficult at this distance to diagnose the real nature of the malady which is afflicting Burma. It is evident, however, that the spirit of mass violence is making insidious headway in the land of the Pagodas, which seems more intent on breaking heads than counting them as democratic people are expected to do. Unless responsible public leaders succeed in controlling the present passions, the future of Burma seems to be dark indeed.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Addressing a meeting of the Inter-University Board, Mr. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, wanted to impress upon the Provincial governments that it is higher and university education that has made political advance in India possible. In a sense that may be true though Mr. Chandavarkar should not forget that the upsurge of political movements is caused not merely by the production of a number of graduates but also by the momentum of historical and economic forces. However, it appears that he was anxious "to avert the catastrophe of University education being sacrificed in order to provide the means for carrying out programmes to which Provincial Governments are committed." The allusion appears to be to the Congress ministries' emphasis on primary education, rural uplift and prohibition. But in Bombay at least the Ministry has made a more than generous provision for University education.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A coincidence is the antiquated plea of the plagiarist.

* * *

Stupid persons are seldom dissatisfied with themselves.

* * *

When a man doesn't feel well he always says he has been working too hard.

* * *

When you see a man holding up a post, the post is either loose or the man tight.

* * *

A justice of the peace is the only peace connected with some matrimonial experiments.

* * * *

No one has ever been able to explain why bald-headed men have their hair cut oftener than other men.

作作-作作

WITHOUT COMMENT—

TOKIO, Feb. 26.

"We cannot but announce a silent declaration of war against the Shanghai International Settlement and the British and French vessels which are nothing but an extension of the Settlement assisting Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, declares a statement of the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government . . . . . ."

—Reuter.

* * * *

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's allegations of goondaism in certain States, Anglo-India protests "we cannot believe that in these days such a policy would be countenanced by any Ruler."

Nor could we have believed—but for the experience of the last hundred years of course—that the policy of feudalism would enjoy Paramount, Mother - o - Pearl—sorry, Mother of Parliament patronage.

* * * *

At a meeting of Bombay landlords and their brethren held on Sunday last to protest against the Property Tax, Sir Govind Pradhan urged that it was wrong to say that alcohol degenerated man.

The meeting was presided over by the leader of the Muslim League Party.

* * * *

Nation-Building Beverage

Sir Govind Pradhan's argument was that European nations, who indulged liberally in liquor, were quite stalwart, courageous and intelligent.

We congratulate Sir Govind that through him the secret of stalwartness, courage and intelligence has at last been discovered.

And, may we expect that, as a patriotic Indian, he would go on a tour of India telling his countrymen how to become stalwart, courageous and intelligent—with demonstrations?

* * * *

The Japanese have again issued a warning disclaiming responsibility for the safety of 47 foreigners in Kuling which they are going to attack.

The "Democracies" working upon the well-known and well-tried principle of appeasement should, we suggest, strongly press the Chinese to surrender the town without fighting.

* * * *

One of the Japanese Generals of the original expeditionary force to China is turning a Buddhist priest "to condole with the spirits of his men who sacrificed themselves for the State during the operations near Shanghai."

And also to congratulate Buddha on the honour that such association with the spirit of the Japanese State bestows upon the great prophet of peace and love?

* * * *

The Japanese General is not content with honouring Buddha in his (the General's) own land. He "is leaving for China shortly on his pilgrimage as a Buddhist priest."

And the Chinese have only recently broken one big Japanese spy ring.

* * * *

"I am very satisfied with my visit," said Britain's envoy, Mr. Ashton Gwatkin, on leaving Berlin for London.

The same report says that German circles impressed upon Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin that "the basic solution of Germany's economic problems is return of her former colonies.

And that's that.

* * * *

"According to well-informed Spanish Republican circles, the British and French Governments have offered assistance in connection with any Republicans fearing reprisals after the rebel Government has been recognised."—Paris Message.

It is to be hoped that the assistance doesn't accidentally, take the form of making a present of the assisted to General Franco.

* * * *

Defending his efforts to establish friendly relations with General Franco, M. Bonnet, the French Foreign statesman, declares that he does not wish to have a new frontier to defend.

Good. And if his policy is fortunate enough to enjoy a year or so of life, there will be no old frontiers either to defend.

* * * *

A crowd of Polish students in Warsaw is reported to have greeted Count Ciano with cries of "Long Live Italy and France. Down with Germany."

The Count will be justified in returning to Rome at once as a protest and demanding reparation for an intolerable insult to Italy.

* * * *

'Tell me, darling, do you like my moustache?'

'Between you and me, no.'

OPPOSITION AMENDMENTS NEGATIVED

Unnecessary Discussion On Letting Value Of Properties

LATTHE MAKES LIGHT OF JAMNADAS MEHTA'S CHALLENGE TO GO TO THE COUNTRY

Controversy raged for nearly two hours round seeking elucidation of the term "letting value" at the resumed discussion of the Finance Bill by the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker, was in the Chair.

The question to be decided was, as the Speaker explained several times, as to whether the definition of the "letting value" contained in the urban immovable property tax clause of the Finance Bill, was the same as obtained under the Municipal Boroughs Act.

Government expected to dispose of the amendments on Monday, but as a result of what was regarded in lobby circles as a rambling discussion, the House could not do so, although it sat late after 7 p.m.

The Speaker of the Assembly had to call to order twice Mr. Ferriera, Member for the Suburban District, who raised the discussion on his amendment, for using offensive terms.

The Speaker, also, had to draw the attention of the members to the discussion to the fact that the debate was unnecessarily assuming an academic aspect.

Nine amendments were moved by Mr. S. V. Parulekar seeking 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 per cent. annual letting value for one-room tenements respectively, and 10 per cent. in the case of buildings of more than two room tenements.

But Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment elicited the support of almost all the members of the Opposition. The division result of the amendment was that 48 voted for the amendment and 57 against it.

The members with jaded nerves learnt at the end of the day that cut motions will be taken up today.

Discussion on the cut motions will, it is learnt, go on for twelve days.

In his last amendment, Mr. S. V. Parulekar suggested the following scale: ten per cent of the annual letting value of buildings of more than two room tenements or lands: nine per cent of the annual letting value of buildings of one room tenements and 9 per cent of the annual letting value of building of two room tenements occupied by a worker as described in the Indian Factories Act.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted to substitute 10 per cent by 1|16 per cent.

Mrs. Faiz B. Tayabji moved an amendment for a graded tax of one per cent on property fetching an annual rent of over Rs. 2,000/- net income; two per cent from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- net income; three per cent from 10 to 20 thousand rupees and five per cent from Rs. 20,000/- and over.

PARULEKAR'S OBJECTS

Speaking on his amendments, Mr. Parulekar stated that the object of his amendments was to get relief for the workers. He did not mind the rich and the middle class being made to pay.

Speaking on his amendment, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stated that the Bombay Municipality would be put to a loss of a crore and 20 lakhs of rupees as a result of the incidence of taxation. The Municipality wanted at least 30 crores of rupees to remove slums.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CRITICISM

Mrs. Faiz Tyabji speaking on her amendment stated that her object was to establish the principle of graded taxation.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi and Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha by two more amendments sought to reduce the tax to 4 and 5 per cent respectively.

Mr. M. S. Cassum Mitha thought that the rich and the capitalist class would take advantage of the present proposal.

FINANCE MINISTER'S REPLY

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, replying to the criticisms, stated that the object of Mr. Parulekar's amendments was good but his amendments were not calculated to achieve what he intended.

The Minister appreciated the object of Mrs. Tyabji's amendment, but he pointed out that if Government decided to levy a tax in the manner she recommended, the Government of India would come down upon them as such a levy would be an income-tax. Legal authorities had discussed the matter and had advised Government not to levy such a tax. One grade, in their opinion, might, however, pass muster.

REPLY TO MUSLIM LEAGUERS

In reply to the doubts expressed by a Muslim Leaguer that the urban immovable property tax might be extended to other cities, the Minister stated that even if it was done, the revenue would not be much.

The Finance Member wanted to assure the Leader of Opposition that so far as public opinion in the Province was concerned, it was solidly behind Government's Prohibition policy, whatever some speakers might have said at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall meeting.

With regard to Mr. Mehta's contention, the Minister stated that his fears were not real. He was sure that the Municipalities would not have used the money for a better purpose than Prohibition.

INEFFECTIVE CHALLENGE

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta challenged Government to dissolve the House and go to the country on the issue he had raised.

Mr. Latthe replied that he did not accept challenges from those whose opinions had no value or worth to those constituencies which they represented.

All the amendments were lost.

The House then adjourned for tea.

DISCUSSION ON LETTING VALUE

After tea, Mr. D. F. Ferreira moved an amendment by which he wanted that the annual letting value taken for the purpose of the tax should include payments made by a tenant to the building or land on account of occupation taxes, insurance and other charges incidental to his tenancy after allowing a deduction in the difference.

Mr. Greaves (Progressive Group) moved an amendment to an amendment by which he wanted the percentage of capital value to be determined after deducting 10 per cent. He stated that if that was not done, the tax would be tantamount to an income-tax measure.

AMEND MUNICIPAL ACT

Mr. Latthe stated that the present system of taxation was based on the system in vogue followed by the local bodies according to the regulations. He did not think that it was right on the part of the Government to introduce any change and so he was not prepared to do so. If there was anything wrong warranting any change in the assessment of Municipal taxes, such a thing could be done only by changing or amending the Municipal Act.

Both the amendments were thrown out by the House

PATIL'S AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved an amendment seeking authority for the Provincial Government to fix the percentage of taxation on properties which were assessed on capital basis and also seeking that the tax in the case of buildings of more than one tenement to be assessed, after taking the building as a whole into consideration, was accepted by the Minister and passed by the House.

The House, then, adjourned till Tuesday (to-day).

World Achievement.

Thinner And Thinner.

One might easily think that anyone who spends his time pottering about with a teaspoonful of oil and a bucket of water was wasting his precious minutes. But this is not so. Benjamin Franklin discovered that one teaspoonful of olive oil would calm more than one acre of roughly rippled pond. He went on to argue that the film of oil must be extraordinarily thin to reach so far.

He was right, but he knew nothing then of the extraordinary consequences of the study of thin films.

Indeed, as Dr. Irving Langmuir of the United States might well point out, for he is probably the world's greatest living authority of thin films, the study of these films teaches us much about the ultimate composition of matter. We learn from it the size and shape of a molecule. We gather useful information, for the lamps we light in our homes to-day (and there are something like 600 million electric light bulbs used every year) depend for their efficiency upon our knowledge of thin films. It was Dr. Langmuir himself who showed use why the filament used to corrode so quickly in the old-fashioned type of bulb—and the reason was a thin film of water vapour causing an intensely hot spot in the filament. His researches led to improved bulbs.

Thin films may lead to great improvements in this complex world.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS GALORE

21 Killed: 44 Injured

HAIFA, Feb. 27.

There were two bomb explosions in the Arab centres of the town early this morning resulting in 21 people being killed and 44 injured. All but two of the casualties were Arabs. One Jewish Supernumerary was wounded by shots.

A third bomb exploded harmlessly.

Details of the earlier explosions show that the first bomb exploded on the fringes of the Jewish quarter at Hadar and Hacarmel. A few minutes later there were two almost simultaneous explosions, one in the Arab Market and the other at the Eastern Railway Station. All except one of the casualties occurred in the Market, where the police and troops had considerable difficulty in controlling a large angry crowd. The town this morning was deserted.—Reuter.

Arrests Of Arabs And Searches In Villages

JERUSALEM, Feb. 27.

The Jewry will oppose any attempt to impose minority status on the Jews, declares a statement issued by the National Council of Palestine Jewry.

It says that the reported proposal to terminate the Palestine mandate and replace it by constituting an independent Arab State is calculated to undermine the Jewish national home.

While the London talks are approaching a decisive point military activity in Palestine continues unabated. Detachments of troops combed villages in Jerusalem, Samaria and Galilee areas in the past 24 hours. Troops arrested 41 Arabs and seized firearms.

Three Jews were killed in incidents in Haifa this morning. Daylight curfew has been imposed on the whole town except the Jewish quarter of Hederuacarmel and the residential quarter of Mountcarmel.—Reuter.

SERIES OF OUTRAGES IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, Feb. 27.

A series of outreges are reported from different parts of Palestine. At Haifa 21 people were killed and 44 injured, all but two of the casualties being Arabs, in two bomb explosions. Curfew has been imposed in whole town. At Jerusalem three Arabs were killed and six wounded in a terrific bomb explosion in the market place. A land mine exploded on the permanent way in Telaviv just after a train passed. Fortunately there was no damage.

A Jew was shot dead near the Arab quarter of Musrara. All Arab bus was fired upon in a suburb of Jerusalem. No one was hit.

The news of the outrages came as Arabs were wild with joy at the reports from London suggesting the imminence of an Independent Arab State. There had been joyful demonstrations in many districts especially at Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa, Nazareth and Tulkarem.—Reuter.

LEAVE ITALY IN A WEEK

ROME, Feb. 27

Three Swiss journalists have been ordered to leave the country within a week. The only Swiss correspondent remaining is a representative of "Agence Telegraphique."

In fourteen months 20 foreign correspondents were expelled from Italy.—Reuter.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Indian Merchants' Duty

Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji, Congress candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The election will be held to-morrow.

Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji though only 37 has risen to prominence and is a senior partner of the well-known cotton firm of Messrs. Arjan Khimji and Co.

He is a member of the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for a number of years and on two occasions has represented the "Chamber" on the Bombay Port Trust as a Trustee. He has been a Director of the East India Cotton Association, for the last several years and was returned unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Assembly by this constituency in 1937 a Congress candidate. He has been President of the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, since the last three years. He is also a member of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, as a representative of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. He is also a member of the Harijan Board of the Bombay Province.

He was one of the cotton merchants who, in the days of Civil Disobedience movement of 1920-22.

MR. BHAWANJI ARJUN KHIMJI.

organised the boycott of English firms in the trade, which led to his detention in jail by the Bombay Government. He is a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and its Hon. Treasurer. He is also the Treasurer and ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party. He also presided over the third session of the Kalol Taluka Political Conference held in the year 1938.

Having widely travelled in Europe, he has acquainted himself with general trade conditions of the world.

The main interests and importance of Mr. Khimji's career lies in the fact that he is among the foremost of the nationally minded merchants, and, being a loyal and devoted Congressman, he is a very useful connecting link between the Congress and the commercial community of the City.

SOLUTION OF PALESTINE PROBLEM

Jews To Reject British Proposals

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Executive of the Jewish Agency has decided to recommend a categorical rejection of the British proposals for solution of the Palestine problem.

This decision is embodied in a memorandum designed to be read when talks will be resumed tomorrow but the memorandum will at first be submitted to the full Jewish Conference Committee tomorrow morning.—Reuter.

PALESTINE DELEGATION

LONDON, Feb. 27.

It is understood that the Jewish Delegation to the Palestine Conference is not likely to attend a luncheon in London to-day arranged by the Government owing to the fact that the Committee meeting is likely to be protracted.

TRAIN DERAILED

A train on the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway was derailed outside an Arab village owing to the removal of bolts from the track. The engine and one coach were overturned injuring an Arab driver, a fireman a brakeman and two Arab passengers.—Reuter.

Beck-Ciano Parleys

Poland Unwilling To Alienate France

WARSAW, Feb. 27.

Count Ciano had conversations with Colonel Beck this afternoon.

Reports that Count Ciano pressed for a definition of the Polish attitude towards Italian claims against France lend special interests to Colonel Beck's speech last night which is interpreted as a hint that Poland has no intention of giving tacit support to a policy which might injure the interests of her French ally.

Colonel Beck would doubtless like to obtain a clear statement of Signor Mussolini's attitude towards the extension of Germany's commercial and political influence in South-East Europe, since Poland is disappointed by the failure of the Italo-German arbitration to award Ruthenia to Hungary which would have created a Polish-Hungarian frontier.

Polish circles regard the present frontier as a potential source of trouble and centre of anti-Polish Ukranian propaganda.

TWO BALLOONS WRECKED

Thunder-Storm In England

LONDON, Feb. 27.

A balloon barrage suffered in a thunderstorm to-day. One of the six balloons at Stanmore in Middlesex was struck by lightning which hit its winch and ran up its cable.

The balloon fell in flames on the roof of a Hangar damaging it but nobody was hurt. The flames were extinguished with an emergency fire equipment.

Another balloon was struck and descended in flames near Chigwell in Essex.—Reuter.

ITALIAN OFFICIALS APOLOGISE TO EGYPT

CAIRO, Feb. 27.

Italian authorities have apologised to the Egyptian Government for the incident on February 18 when six Italian military 'planes flew over the prohibited military area in the vicinity of Mersahmatruh, Egypt's desert base between Alexandria and Lybyan frontier.—Reuter.

TRAINING OF NEW CHINESE ARMY

CHUNGKING, Feb. 27

More than 200 military leaders from all over China have just concluded a secret conference here to devise measures to improve training of the New Chinese Army.

The conference began on February 20 and ended on February 24. The news of this was hitherto suppressed for fear of Japanese air raids. General Hoyingchin, Chief of the General Staff, presided and an address was given by field Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON KULING

CHUNGKING, Feb. 27.

The Japanese have launched the long-awaited attack on Kuling, according to Chinese military dispatch. It states that the attack was preceded by heavy artillery bombardment, but was beaten off by Guerillas defending the town.—Reuter.

Three Chinese Decapitated

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27.

Three decapitated heads of Chinese were found impaled in the fence poles of the Japanese-controlled western suburbs of Shanghai, two of them of women. It is alleged Guerillas "executed" them because they were working for the Japanese.

The incident occurred, while exchanges were proceeding between Japanese and the Municipal Council regarding the assassinations around the Settlement.—Reuter.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN PLANS FOR CITY

The first meeting of the Provisional Committee appointed by the Bombay Social Service League for conducting adult literacy campaign in the city and suburbs was held yesterday at the League's Office at Girgaum. Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri presided in the absence of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher.

A detailed scheme for conducting an intensive campaign of literacy in the city was adopted. The most important feature of the scheme is the opening of 500 centres in different parts of the city and the requisitioning of 3,000 volunteers to carry on the campaign. Every adult citizen will be requested to impart literacy to one person or in the alternative to contribute Rs. 2 to the literacy campaign.

Uproarious Scenes In Corporation

BATTLE ROYAL OVER PROPERTY TAX

Prohibition Calls Forth Heated Discussion: Alleged Encroachment On Local Bodies

The Municipal Corporation on Monday reminded one of the Share Bazar, where shouting is a normal feature. The discussion on the 10 per cent Property Tax, which the Government of Bombay propose to impose to make up the loss of the revenue by the introduction of Prohibition in the City and the Suburbs, was responsible for the scene. Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor, had an arduous task in controlling the proceedings.

THE HOUSE SAT TILL 6-15 P.M. (S.T.) AND CARRIED THE RESOLUTION AGAINST THE IMPOSITION OF 10 PER CENT PROPERTY TAX BY 49 VOTES AGAINST 20.

After disposing of the January agenda, the Mayor took up the requisition calling for the Special Meeting and called upon Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta to move the resolution, which he did as under:

WANTED PROHIBITION—BUT...

That this Corporation view with consternation and anxiety the proposal of the Government of Bombay as embodied in the Finance Bill of 1939 to impose a ten per cent. duty on the rateable value of Urban immovable properties in order to finance their Prohibition Programme.

That the Corporation are prepared to support the introduction of Prohibition at an early date if the ways and means to be adopted for that purpose are fair and equitable. The Corporation regret that the proposed tax of 10 per cent on the rateable value of immovable properties is unjust and iniquitous.

That apart from the impropriety of the proposed tax in singling out only one class of citizens for bearing the whole burden of financing the Prohibition Programme, the Corporation cannot help pointing out that the said tax will seriously arrest the building activities in this City and tend to increase the overcrowding and also the rents which are already the highest in all India.

That the Corporation consider that the most serious objection to the proposed tax is its unjust and wrongful encroachment on the sphere of taxation allotted to the Municipality by law. It will cripple the Municipal finances by reducing the present income of the Corporation and thereby the margin of security now available for Municipal loans. The credit of the Municipality will to that extent be lowered and raise the rate of interest against future Municipal loans, and adversely affect the prices of Municipal scrip on the money market and cause serious loss to the holders thereof. The whole capital works programme of the Municipality will be complicated and the financial stability of the Corporation will be impaired.

WILL AFFECT AMENITIES

Furthermore the new taxation will inevitably result in the stagnation and even the deterioration of the existing civic amenities in Bombay and will indefinitely postpone their extension which is urgently called for. In particular, the expansion of free and compulsory primary education, the supply of more water, the adoption of measures for improving the health and sanitation of the City, the checking of infantile mortality, clearance of slums and bettering of housing accommodation will be held up.

That this Corporation therefore, emphatically protest against the proposed taxation as unjust, iniquitous and retrograde cutting at the very root of Local Self-Government and hampering its development and they request the Government of Bombay forthwith to withdraw the said measure of taxation.

Finally the Corporation request the Standing Committee and the Commissioner when carrying out the sanctioned and future financial commitments—Capital or Revenue—to give due consideration to the menace now confronting Municipal finances owing to the proposed taxation.

That His Worship the Mayor be requested to communicate

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

Clash With Marauders

43 Killed In South American State

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27.

Forty-three are reported to have been killed in a clash between federal troops and a band of a hundred well-armed marauders in Vlapalma in Sinaloa State.

The death roll comprised three Federal officers, ten soldiers and 30 marauders. The remaining bandits are reported to be dispersing in the neighbouring mountains.

An unconfirmed report states that General Menchaca, Chief of the Federal troops, who was in charge of operations, was also killed. The movement is stated to be isolated in nature and is in no way organised.—Reuter.

GIVE BACK OUR COLONIES

BERLIN, Feb. 27.

"I am very satisfied with my visit", Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin told Reuter before leaving for London last night.

He is returning with strong impression of friendliness with which he was received everywhere but full value of his visit cannot be appreciated until Anglo-German trade talks start next month.

German circles find it impossible to entirely dissociate economic negotiations from politics. It is more than once impressed upon Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin that the basic solution of Germany's economic problems is return of her former colonies.—Reuter.

Germany Silent On Polish Demonstration

BERLIN, Feb. 27

Official circles decline to discuss Polish demonstrations but give the impression that the matter is now considered to be closed.

It seems probable that the German Government have come to the conclusion that any energetic action just now would upset Polish Italian talks.—Reuter.

Sardar Addresses Limbdi People In Bombay

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a large meeting at Fopatwadi on Monday night, when he reviewed the affairs in Limbdi and asked the people to leave the State in even larger numbers than they were doing. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Limbdi Praja Mandal.

Sardar Patel was surprised that Princes should sit in judgment over the peoples' fitness for responsible Government. Were they fit to hold charge of big territories and govern their subjects before they questioned their peoples' fitness?

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
(Established 38 years)
INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION
ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.C.C.S.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.
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Textile Inquiry

SRI RAM MILL SUGGESTS "RELAY SYSTEM"

Gokak Employers On 'Agitators': Cause And Effect Of Strikes

The adoption of a "Relay System" by which two shifts of nine hours each could be so adjusted that work could be stopped at midnight, was suggested by the Agents of the Shree Ram Mills Ltd., Bombay, in the course of their evidence before the Textile Inquiry Committee on Monday.

The representatives of the Gokak Mills who were examined earlier, blamed "agitators and exploiters" for the labour unrest at Gokak.

They also stated that the Mills were only spinning mills and 78 per cent. of the production of the Mills was sold outside the Presidency. Therefore any increase in the cost of production arising out of a higher level of wages, holidays with pay, sickness insurance, etc., would adversely affect the competitive capacity of the mills.

The Gokak Mills were represented by Messrs. T. V. Badeley, E. H. Pogson, J. C. Lancashire and T. Maloney.

PROTECTION AND WAGES

In the course of their written replies to the questionnaire issued by the committee, the representatives expressed themselves in agreement with the views held by the Bombay Millowners' Association on most questions common to them.

On the question of the responsibility of a protected industry to pay a minimum wage, they pointed out that the Gokak Mills produced only yarn, which enjoyed very much smaller measure of protection than cloth. The duty on British cotton yarn upto 50 counts was only 5 per cent. "ad valorem" or an anna and a quarter per pound, whichever was higher. The duty on foreign yarn was 6-1/4 per cent. "ad valorem" or 1-7/8 annas per lb., whichever was higher. The duty on cloth varied from 20 per cent. "ad valorem" on British grey or bleached cloth, to 50 per cent. "ad valorem" on prints of countries other than Britain.

NIGHT-SHIFT IN GOKAK

The Gokak Mills had operated night-shift only partially and for short periods of time. The night-shift workers had been paid one anna per night extra, with the exception of doffer boys who received only nine pies extra. They were not, however, in favour of paying higher rates for night-shift workers where a night-shift was worked regularly over an extended period with a change over system.

On the question of a scheme of standardization of wages and musters they stated that such a scheme would appear to cover a number of units of the Industry working under similar conditions, as in Bombay or Ahmedabad. They assumed that it would not apply to an isolated concern such as the Gokak Mills.

The Memorandum gave a long account of the various welfare and other measures for the benefit of labour undertaken by the Mills.

COMING OF THE TRADE UNION

On the question of Trade Unions they stated:—"In 1936 a Trade Union of the employees of the Gokak Mills was formed. From the initiation of this Union up to the present time the company has passed through a period of long, frequently recurring, and quite unjustifiable strikes fomented by the leaders of the Union.

"The workers' complete lack of knowledge of the legitimate and accepted aims of a Trade Union has made it possible for irresponsible and unprincipled Union leaders to take them out on strike on the slightest of pretexts, and through the suffering caused to the workers, to instil in their minds an enmity to their employers which is quite unwarranted.

"Until the workers themselves come to realise that such tactics are entirely destructive, it will be impossible to build up a sound Trade Union, as they will continue to be at the mercy of the unscrupulous agitator."

The memorandum also drew the attention of the Committee to a letter addressed by them to the commissioner of Labour requesting him to consider the case of Gokak Mills as a separate unit in applying the 'interim' recommendations of the Committee.

GOKAK STRIKES.

Answering questions put by the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, they stated that when their periodical night-shifts were stopped the surplus labour was absorbed in agricultural occupations.

They had introduced rationalisation on Drawing Frames, Doubling Frames and Ring Frames. They had experienced a certain amount of difficulty in introducing these schemes.

They stated that the strikes at Gokak were instigated by dismissed jobbers. There was only one demand connected with any increase of wages. Before the strike in July 1936 a demand was made for reinstituting a system of progressive increment in the wages of strikers. There was also a charge of ill-treatment. An offer was made to Mr. Bakhle to substantiate the charges, but no attempt had been made to substantiate the charges.

After giving an account of the various strikes, lasting on the whole over 15 months in the course of two years, they put the blame for these strikes on "agitators and exploiters." As a result of these strikes there were three classes of working in the Mills at present. A large majority were those who did not strike in 1937-38. Then there were a class of men who were intimidated and driven out by the strikers and had come back after strike. The third class of entirely new men. There was a difference in the wages between these classes, but it was not due to any preference. There was a system in the mills by which siders obtained an increase of one anna a year in their wages. Those who were in continuous service were, therefore, getting higher wages.

ANNUAL WAGE BILL.

Between 1927 and 1937 the annual wage bill varied from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent. In 1937 the expense on cotton was 71 per cent. whereas wages was only 8.8 per cent.

Between 1923 and 1936 nothing had been credited to the Reserve Fund although in 1929 a dividend of 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital had been declared. This was because the Mills had already a very large Reserve fund.

In 1921 they had credited five lakhs of rupees for depreciation, 2½ lakhs for the reserve fund and spend another 2½ lakhs on new machines. In that year they had paid Rs. 20,000 as bonus to the workers.

In 1928 the shareholders were given dividends of 10 per cent. and the workers were given a bonus of Rs. 14,000. Next year the shareholders were given a dividend of 15 per cent. an increase of 50 per cent. over the previous year, but the workers were given only Rs. 15,000 an increase of Rs. 1,000 over the previous year.

DIVIDEND AND BONUSES.

Asked if it was not desirable to fix a specific proportion between the dividends paid to the shareholders and the bonus paid to the workers they stated that they were already spending a lot on general welfare of the workers. In 1937 they had spent more than Rs. 50,000 on the village and the hospital and schools. They admitted that in 1930 they had paid a dividend of 7½ per cent. out of Reserve Funds; but no bonus would be paid if there were not sufficient profits.

Answering questions put by Mr. V. L. Mehta they explained that the one anna extra per day which they gave to night-shift workers was a kind of compensation to them as they could not join the Provident Fund.

There were no material changes in the personnel due to the strikes the number of old permanent hands employed in the Mills at present was about 1400; the number of 'badlis' made permanent was about 500 and the total number of new hands taken after 1937 was about 500.

JOBLESS DUE TO STRIKE.

To Mr. D. R Gadgil they stated that the total number of persons who lost their job on account of the strike was about 1200.

They explained a scheme of regular attendance bonus by which a worker was paid four annas every week and eight annas every month for regular attendance. The payment of this bonus would not be affected by leave on medical grounds to the extent of four days a week; nor was it affected by the payment of the yearly bonus which was paid out of profits.

There was a registered Union at Gokak but they did not know if it was functioning. The only time when they had recognised the Union was for a couple of months in February and March 1938.

NO SUCH SYSTEM IN BOMBAY.

Answering questions put by Mr. S. A. Brelvi they stated that the chief reason for adopting a system of progressive increment of eight annas a year to the siders was the fact that once a worker became a sider, there were no more chances of promotion for him. Mr. Maloney stated that he was not aware of any such system anywhere in Bombay.

They explained that a jobber at Gokak had neither the power of recruitment nor of dismissal.

The English school at Gokak was more for the benefit of the children of higher employees than for the children of Manual workers. Workers' children were not prohibited from joining the school, but in practice most of them attended the vernacular school.

To Mr. K. K. Desai they stated that the total losses due to labour unrest at Gokak was about five lakhs of rupees. The loss due to lost markets could not be assessed.

Questioned by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar they stated in 1938 they had recognised the advisory committee consisting of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mr. Narayanrao Joshi and Mr. Patel. They would not recognise any Union which preached class war.

"RELAY SYSTEM" SUGGESTED.

The Shree Ram Mills was represented by Mr. P. N. Mehta, Mr. Bhogilal Leherchand and Mr. S. M. Cooper.

To meet the various objections to and grievances against the night shift they suggested a "Relay system" whereby the double shift work extended to 12 midnight only. According to this system one shift would work from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. and then again from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. The second shift would work from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and then from 7 p.m. to midnight.

Answering various questions put by the Chairman and members of the Committee, the representatives of the Shree Ram Mills stated that the system was adopted and worked by them for about a fortnight in December 1936. It was abandoned due to the opposition of the Factory Inspector. They claimed that during that period efficiency increased and absenteeism decreased. The four hours' leisure in between the parts of the shift would enable the workers to take adequate rest and return to work fresh. They were, however, not prepared to suggest that it should be made compulsory by law. It should be made optional

Western India Tennis

BOBB REGAINS SINGLES TITLE

Double Crown For Jimmy Mehta And Perin Dinshaw

MRS. WILLIAMS INFLICTS SMASHING DEFEAT ON MISS EMERY IN WOMEN'S SINGLES

The Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament was concluded at the Queen's Road Courts on Monday evening, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd.

BOBB REGAINS SINGLES TITLE

Despite the fact that Bobb was playing with an injured foot, he managed to defeat Azim in the Men's Singles and thus regained the title he had lost four years ago.

Jimmy Mehta proved again to be one of the most outstanding Doubles player in the country. Partnered by Azim and Miss Perin Dinshaw in the Men's and Mixed Doubles respectively he bagged both the events.

Miss Dinshaw had also two titles to her credit, having won the Women's Doubles on Sunday in company with Miss Leela Row.

Miss Emery who was strongly fancied for the Women's Singles, after she had conquered Miss Leela Row, went down to Mrs. Williams, the Parsi Gymkhana Champion, in a surprising manner.

BOBB'S REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

In the Men's Singles final Azim set up a hot pace from the start and driving in both flanks with uncanny accuracy and power, registered a lead of 5—1. He had actually won the first set in the next game, but a mistake by the side-line Judge gave the set point to Bobb to deuce. Azim appeared to be a little upset by this and gave away two games to his opponent. Then he retrieved the set at 6—3.

A battle royal ensued in the final set. Every point was hotly discussed and debated but the games went to Bobb who emerged victorious conceding only three games to his rival.

MRS. WILLIAMS OVERWHELM MISS EMERY.

In the Women's Singles, Mrs. Williams scored an unexpected victory over Miss Emery of Poona in straight sets. After her magnificent victory over Miss Leela Row, the former All-India Champion, in the penultimate round, Miss Emery was spotted as a sure winner. Mrs. Williams however upset all calculations by overwhelming her rival easily. The Poona player was unaccountably off her game. Mrs. Williams attacking vehemently on both wings, especially her opponent's back-hand, secured a lead of 2—0 and then 4—2. Making strenuous efforts Miss Emery succeeded in levelling up matters. Thereafter the Parsi Gymkhana Champion pursued a relentless attack which saw her carrying away eight games in a row. This meant a love-set to her opponent in the second.

JIMMY DOMINATES PLAY.

In the Mixed Doubles Final Jimmy Mehta dominated the play from beginning to end and he was ably supported by Miss Perin Dinshaw. Somehow Wells could not reproduce the form which had made him exceedingly popular with local fans. He erred frequently. The losers ran level with their opponents till the fourth and the sixth games. After that they failed to keep pace and lost by the margin of a brace of games in each set.

MEN'S SINGLES—FINAL.

The Men's Doubles Final saw Jimmy on top again. Azim gave him able support. The Anglo-American pair, Tew and Brooke-Edwards, played well up to a point. Their capture of the second set at 6—1, after losing the initial one at 3—6 was a fine piece of attacking operations. They concentrated their battery on Azim more or less and claimed the points rather cheaply. Then they fell away in a surprising manner and lost the final set without much of a fight.

TALWAR'S SUCCESS.

Talwar deserves all credit for winning the Western India Plate from Fali Vakharia who had practically thrown his rival off his feet by capturing the first set at 6—1. Realising his mistake, the Hindu Gymkhana player changed his tactics and outwitted his opponent by clever and steady methods.

At the conclusion of the matches, Mr. W. H. Hammond intimated that from next year the Tournament would be held at the Bombay Gymkhana, as they were going to lose the Queen's Road Courts shortly. He welcomed everybody there.

Mrs. H. V. Hampton then distributed the prizes.

A tea party brought the function to a successful termination.

MEN'S DOUBLES—FINAL.

E. V. Bobb beat S. A. Azim 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—FINAL.

J. M. Mehta and S. A. Azim beat L. Brooke-Edwards and J. E. Tew, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—FINAL.

Mrs. P. S. Williams beat Miss S. Emery 6—4, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES—FINAL.

J. M. Mehta and Miss P. G. Dinshaw beat P. Wells and Miss S. Emery 6—4, 6—4.

WESTERN INDIA PLATE—FINAL.

N. S. Talwar beat F. F. Vakharia 1—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Tata Shield Tourney

The Inter-Club Tennis Tournament for the Tata Shield will be played at the Queen's Road Courts on March 5, 6, 12 and 13. Entries for same will close this evening.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6).

valuation was correct to within a half penny. He did not answer the query of Mr. Paling, "Who gets the half penny."

In a competition for a colonial memorial on Potsdam the first prize was awarded for a figure representing a negress.

Nazi circles became indignant. It was immediately remarked: "If such a figure of a black woman is set up in the town of our soldier King-Frederick William I—it will give the Jewish world Press the chance to say that we ridicule our own racial policy."

Why Hitler Sacked Schacht

We wonder if the following story is among those that led Dr. Goebbels to ban the five German co-medians! It is given as the reason why Hitler sacked Dr. Schacht.

Hitler, Goering and Goebbels, it runs, were out walking together when they found a 20-mark note. They consulted Schacht about the best way of dividing it. Schacht suggested that he, too, might have a share, and in that case, he assured them, they could each have 14 marks.

"Ridiculous!" cried Goebbels. "Four fourteens don't equal twenty." Schacht thereupon wrote down:

Hitler ..... 14 marks
Goering ..... 14 marks
Goebbels ..... 14 marks.
Schacht ..... 14 marks

Then he added up the right-hand column—four, eight, twelve, sixteen—and came down the left-hand column—17, 18, 19, 20. "There you are," he said. Four fourteens make twenty all right."

"But" protested Hitler, "you cannot do sums like that."

"Can't I?" replied Schacht "I've been doing funnier sums with your money for years past."

HEADLINES FOR BARODA

Here are a few headlines from the London announcing the death of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda:

"Daily Sketch":—"Peasant Boy Whom Cobra Made King is Dead" "Prince Nobody Knows Becomes Heir to £2,000,000 a Year Today."

"News Chronicle":—"Prince Turned His Back on a King."

"Daily Mirror":—"£5,495 A Day Rajah Dies At 75."

"Favoured Son of the British Empire was the title Queen Victoria gave India's third richest Prince."

"Daily Mail":—"India's Third Richest Ruler Dies." "Built Coach of Gold for His Jubilee."

The "Times":—"The Maharaja of Baroda." "The Maker of Modern India."

Under the title "The Gaekwar as Cricketer", the "Manchester Guardian" has the following note:

"The late Gaekwar of Baroda was a lover of cricket. Anyone who distinguished himself in cricket was sure to receive his attention. In a match between Baroda College and a local team one of the college players, the best batsman, fell ill and could not play. The Gaekwar came to the match, and in the tent where the players were preparing to take the field he heard the college captain grumbling about the loss of their best man. Just before the game began the captain received a note saying that the Gaekwar had expressed his desire to be included in the team The new player was admitted, and he scored 75 runs which enabled the college to win When he was in England he never missed a Test Match."

Here is a romantic story in the "Daily Sketch" to tell us how the late Maharaja became the ruler of Baroda. "Son of a peasant the Maharaja was only a few years old when he was seen by agents of the Dowager Maharani of Baroda who was seeking to adopt a boy to succeed her son deposed, because of "gross misconduct." He was sleeping in the shade. Near him swayed a King Cobra, its well-stretched hood protecting him from the glare of the sun. And because among the Hindus it is believed that any man over whose head the cobra raises his hood is destined to rule, he was selected as the future sovereign of Baroda."

A SHORT STORY

Phil Measures Up

BY MEREDITH SCHOLL

In the spring of 1936 Phil Simmons was quite sure he would like to marry Betty Islington. He had met her several months before at a New Years' party. We all liked Betty. She was attractive and good natured. But toward the end of that same summer Phil and Betty broke off.

"What happened?" I asked him.

Phil's face took on a serious look. "We had a talk and decided it wouldn't be wise to risk marriage. You see, it occurred to me that Betty wasn't in sympathy with what I want to do. I want to paint, you know. If I followed my ambition, as I'd have to do, it would mean a certain amount of sacrifice on her part. And if she didn't understand me—my moods and inner urgings—we wouldn't be happy."

"I see", I said.

In the spring of 1937 Phil met Maude Irons. Maude was pretty She was smart as a whip. She had ambition, enough to get her out of the five and dime store where, of necessity, she had gone to work after finishing High School. We liked Maude. We had a lot of admiration for her. Phil thought he'd like to marry her, and we were glad.

Toward the end of that summer Phil and Maude had a falling out.

"What happened?" I asked him.

He looked grave. "Maude and I had a talk," he confided, "and decided against marriage. You see," he admitted, "I'm afraid she couldn't give me the things I need in a wife. For one thing, she has little background; had to fight her way out of the slums to where she is now. As an artist I would have to meet people, and, naturally I would want a wife with no inferiority complexes."

"I see," I said.

In 1938 Phil Simmons met Daphne Danvers My aunt and I introduced him to her. She was a distant cousin of mine, and had come down from Bayview for a visit. We liked her immensely. She was an attractive, but an extremely normal girl. She became interested in Phil, as most women, at first, are apt to do.

Watching from the sidelines I read the signs and knew that pretty soon Phil and Daphne were going to announce their engagement. They did. Daphne went back to Bayview and Phil planned to go up and see her the following week.

The day he got back from that trip he called in to see us. He looked unhappy and rather desperate.

"What happened?" I asked him.

"She doesn't love me," he told us miserably. "She's had a chance to think it over." We could tell by the tone of his voice and the look in his eyes that he was deeply hurt, bewildered.

"Did she say she didn't love you?" I asked

"She said worse. She said she had been thinking, and she wondered if I could measure up to what her idea of a husband should be."

"Well, well, well," I said.

"She wasn't sure that I could give her what she needed. She said she had always had a horror of marrying an artist. She said artists often lacked in qualities which she had admired in men." He looked at me beseechingly. "What can I do? I'll never be happy without Daphne."

"You're quite sure you love her?"

"I was never more sure of anything in my life."

"Then measure up, if that is her requirement."

We didn't see Phil for two weeks. He dropped in at the office, looking as though he hadn't slept for days; his face was haggard, his body thinner, but with a gleam in his eyes.

"I've got a job!" he said. "I'm working in a filling station, I'm going up to see Daphne to-day!"

"You won't have to," I said. "She's coming down to-night."

During the weeks that followed we observed the queer antics of a man in love. If Phil thought that Daphne would be satisfied with the fact that he was working in a filling station, he was mistaken. She wanted him to get ahead, so he worked desperately and managed by sheer force of will to win a better job as supervisor of a half dozen nearby stations. Things looked good, but Daphne still wasn't sure. She wondered whether Phil could provide what she needed in a husband. She wasn't quite able to define these needs, and poor Phil practically ruined his health trying to measure up.

Winter came on and one weekend Daphne was missing. She reappeared Sunday night and with her was Phil. They both looked pretty gay.

"We're married!" Phil cried, his eyes shining.

"Well, well, well!" I declared. Later Daphne came into my study.

"It worked!" she said. "But, oh, I feel like such a bruite."

"You shouldn't." I said. "If you hadn't followed my advice you wouldn't be married now. Phil has thought he's been in love a half dozen times. But he hasn't. Any man who spends his time wondering what a girl, or life, can give him, and never gives a thought to what he can give in return isn't in love or isn't in a healthy state of mind. If you hadn't put him to the test you never would have been sure."

"But I want him to be an artist. I'd sacrifice most anything to see him succeed as a painter. And now he thinks I don't. How am I going to tell him I didn't mean what I said, and how I really feel?"

I became thoughtful. "I guess," I said, "that love will have to find a way. Ha, Ha!"

"Ha ha, yourself!" Daphne cried viciously. "You meddling cupid! If you're so smart why aren't you married yourself?"

"The fact is," I said gravely, "I haven't yet found a girl who can give me what I need in a wife."

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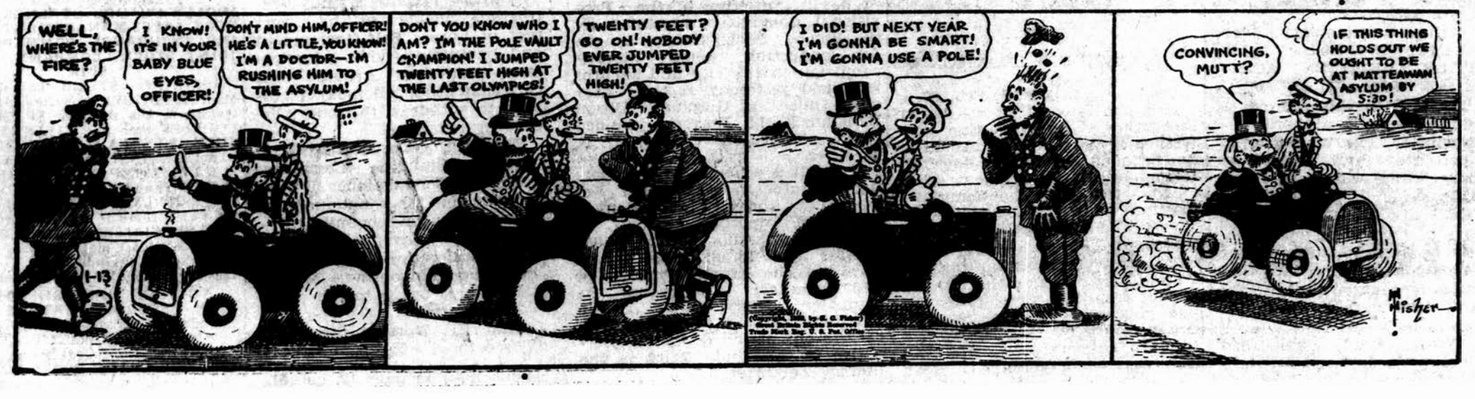
MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Talked Himself Into the Booby Hatch! By BUD FISHER


WELL, WHERE'S THE FIRE?
I KNOW! IT'S IN YOUR BABY BLUE EYES, OFFICER!
DON'T MIND HIM, OFFICER! HE'S A LITTLE, YOU KNOW! I'M A DOCTOR—I'M RUSHING HIM TO THE ASYLUM!
DON'T YOU KNOW WHO I AM? I'M THE POLE VAULT CHAMPION! I JUMPED TWENTY FEET HIGH AT THE LAST OLYMPICS!
TWENTY FEET? GO ON! NOBODY EVER JUMPED TWENTY FEET HIGH!
I DID! BUT NEXT YEAR I'M GONNA BE SMART! I'M GONNA USE A POLE!
CONVINCING, MUTT?
IF THIS THING HOLDS OUT WE OUGHT TO BE AT MATTEAWAN ASYLUM BY 5:30!
FISHER

Brisk Activities In Congress Nagar

Gandhiji To Open Exhibition On March 3

Reception Committee To Make Fooding Arrangement For Delegates & Visitors

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR, (By Mail).

As the dates of the Tripuri Congress Session are approaching fast, the Vishnu Dutt Nagar is presenting more and more stately and majestic appearance with its ten massive and tastefully decorated entrances designed after the Kalturi art and named after the departed patriots and torch bearers of political awakening in Mahakoshal, at the wake of the late Pandit Vishnu Dutt Shukla, in whose memory the Nagar is constructed.

The exhibition which occupies a vast space and is located at a prominent place, will be a sight worth seeing. The exhibition is practically ready awaiting its inagurating by Mahatma Gandhi on March 3rd. The stalls which are nearly rented out will be decorated with the finest variety of handicrafts and rural production which will serve the purpose of both education and demonstration.

From the four corners of India the specimen of rarest production of art and handicrafts, painting and needlework, embroidery and weaving are pouring into the exhibition. The exhibition will be furnished with pictures of rural life and past glory of India painted on hand-made paper. charts and tables of facts and figures showing the working of the different branches of the All-India Spinners' Association will be prominently shown.

The importance of Khadi in the making of the Indian National will also be shown by means of attractive posters and pictures. The organisers of the exhibition have received good response from the Central Provinces and Berar Government and they intend to demonstrate the Vidyamandir Scheme in premises of the exhibition. The domestic aspect of labourers, workers and agriculturists will also be prominently displayed through the help of the artists and painters authorised by the institutions interested in the welfare of social uplift. The tannery, hand-paper making and other industries which can be flourished in the villages will also find a prominent place among the programmes of the exhibition.

Distinguished Visitors

Among the distinguished visitors who are attending the Congress Session, are Nahas Pasha from abroad and Maharani Sahiba of Deogarh and others from India. More applications for the accommodation of blocks have been received by Mr. Harihar Vyas the Secretary of the Accommodation Sub Committee.

The ministers of the various Congress Provinces in India have, in the absence of any special arrangements being made for their accommodation, booked and reserved rooms for themselves in the family bickks.

Hotel Arrangements

Arrangements have also been completed in the kitchens maintained by the Reception Committee through hotel keepers for catering four thousand delegates and ten thousand visitors on elaborate scale.

The hotels which are run by men belonging to various provinces will satisfy the taste of all type of diners.

The rates of food have been fixed and efforts are being made to standardise them and also to see that cleanliness is being maintained in the kitchen and that the food is free from adulteration. Nearly 150 inspectors have been appointed to supervise the kitchens.

Presidential Chariot

The chariot, which will be hauled by 52 tuskers is nearing completion. It is designed after the ancient art of Tripuri. Of the elephants, which will be used for hauling the presidential. chariot, 20 have been lent by the Maharaja of Sirguja, 10 by the Maharaja and Zemindars of the Rewa State, 3 by Maharaja Panna, 2 by Maharaja Nagod, 2 by the ruling chief of Khairagarh, 5 by the Bhonsalas, the ex-kings of Nagpur, 3 from Mandla and 1 from Sihora. Diwan Bahadur Jiwan Das of Jubbulpore is also arranging for seven elephants. Various Zemindars of the Central Provinces are also sending their elephants. The animals which will be richly caprisoned will reach Tripuri on or about March 4th at the cost of their respective owners.

Apart from the political activities the Congress programme is chequered with a variety of entertainments including the Music Conference. all India poets gathering. lantern slide lectures by Mr. Shrish Chandra Chatterjee.

NO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR BHAVNAGAR

Popular Demand Turned Down

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 25.

The Bhavnagar State People's demand for responsible government has been turned down, the State authorities agreeing only to grant a representative Council.

Mr. Anantrai Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar, has left for Bombay to see Mahatma Gandhi.

The State Railway workers held a meeting at Gandhi Chowk to protest against reduction in Wages.

ICHALKARANJI PEASANTS TO SEE KOLHAPUR DEWAN

Unsatisfactory Response By Chief To Demands

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 25.

Ichalkaranji farmers, numbering some thousands marched to the Rulers' Palace yesterday to demand a fifty per cent. cut in the land revenue assessment and grant of responsible government.

The Chief Saheb's reply being unsatisfactory. the Ichalkaranji Kisans led by Messrs Vithal Rao Mahagaonkar, Parulekar and Patil have decided to see the Prime Minister and the British Resident at Kolhapur. Arrangements for housing and feeding the Kisans have been made at Kolhapur.

The Kolhapur Iakha Panchayat meeting this afternoon was adjourned to 18th March 1939 as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Sayaji Rao Maharaj of Baroda and that of Lord Brabourne the popular Governor of Bombay and Bengal.

Enquiries with the District Magistrate of Kolhapur show that no order prohibiting to-day's Praja Parishad Reception Committee meeting at Shirol is passed, all rumours to that effect being incorrect.

DEO'S ADVICE TO PRINCES

MIRAJ, Feb. 26.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the Kolhapur State People's Conference was held here last night under the presidentship of Mr. Shreshthi pleader of Kolhapur Mr Shankarrao Deo and Mr B.V. Shikhare General Secretary of the Deccan State's People's Sabha were present.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo said, in the course of his speech, that the Princes need not be afraid of the Congress if they were prepared to accept the legitimate vlaims of the people. He advised the people to be non-violent always in their struggle for responsible government in the States.

All the resolutions were unanimously passed.—United Press.

FRACAS IN TOWN HALL

Calcutta Alderman Injured: Forty Persons Arrested

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

About a dozen persons, including Mr. Haji Mohammad Akbar, Alderman, Calcutta Corporation, were injured and removed to hospital in a fracas between two sections of Muslims assembled at a public meeting in the Town Hall this evening.

The meeting was convened by the progressive Muslims to record their protest against the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, now being discussed it in the local Assembly. The trouble arose over the selection of the president of the meeting. The organisers proposed Mr. Abdul Hamid, M.L.A., to the chair, but the opposite party objected to it. The matter was put to vote of the meeting, which however by a majority elected Mr. Hamid. No sooner had the president taken the chair and asked Mr. A. M. A. Zaman to address the gathering, a section of the audience rushed towards the dais and this gave rise a regular pandemonium in the course of which chairs were freely used by members of rival groups. resulting in many people being injured.

FORTY ARRESTED

The police soon arrived on the spot and dispersed the gathering in and outside the hall, and arrested about forty men, belonging to both the groups, including the Secretary of the Progressive Muslim Party and the Secretary of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee.—A. P.

Hartal To Protest Against Jaipur Arrests

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

The East Indian Cotton Association, the Mahajan Association, the Bullion Exchange Ltd., and the Bombay Grains and Seed Brokers' Association were closed to-day as a protest against the arrest of the first batch of Satyagrahis from Bombay at Jaipur.—United Press.

Mysore Congress *VOTES FOR* Non-Co-operation

Resignations From Reforms Committee. Legislatures And Public Bodies Urged

BANGALORE, Feb. 27.

After a lengthy discussion lasting several hours the All Mysore Congress Committee adopted last night by 51 votes to nine resolution sponsored by the Working Committee.

VOTE FOR NON-CO-OPERATION

The resolution in effect called upon the Congress members of the Reforms Committee, who have already abstained from attending the meetings of the Committee, to tender resignations and as a mark of protest against the attitude of Government and asked Congress members on the Legislatures and public bodies to withdraw.—A. P.

TRIPURI PANDAL WILL ACCOMMODATE TWO LAKHS

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR. Feb. 27.

The rise of peasants in the Congress provinces and the strength gathered by the Kisan movement in recent years will be depicted through a huge figure of a tenant built of paper mould, 47 feet high, carrying a plough on the shoulder and stepping up from the ground, which will be fixed with the rostrum that is being constructed for the pandal of the open session.

The Pandal of the open session which is spacious enough to accommodate about 2,00,000 people. has a beautiful natural setting with the Ramnagara hills forming as the background. The dais of the Pandal is being built on the base of the hills as if forming part of the hills which overhang the Pandal. The base of the rostrum which, unlike previous years, instead of being built in the centre, will be fixed with the dais, will be given stone effect so that it may be in harmony with the dark boulders of the hills. The rostrum itself will look like one of the boulders.—United Press.

Employment Tax In Bihar?

PATNA, Feb. 27.

It is reliably understood that the Bihar Government have also decided to impose an employment tax on the lines of the United Provinces.

It is gathered that legal advisers to the Government are satisfied that the levy of the tax will be valid.

It is further understood that a draft bill has already been prepared for this purpose.—A.P.

DEPEND ON YOUR OWN EYES!
MEDIUM STRENGTH
"CAPSTAN"
Navy Cut
MAGNUMS
W.D.&H.O.WILLS
Bristol & London
10 MAGNUMS 10
MAGNUMS
YOUR OWN EYES WILL TELL YOU! Notice the fine tobacco of Capstan Magnums—It's excellent colour—it's better aroma! Compare the high standard of manufacture. Agree that this is the smoke you have been looking for. An English made Magnum cigarette possessing all the qualities that better blending alone can produce.
WILLS'S
CAPSTAN MAGNUMS
THE BETTER CIGARETTE FROM ENGLAND.
CMS/63

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Grievances Of Passengers Of "S.S. Tairea"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We most humbly and respectfully beg to submit for your kind perusal.

The hardship by the deck passengers due to the uncomfortable arrangements in the latrines is very miserable; this trouble is too much for children, women and old men and the Muslims who pray five times a day cannot sit in this queer sort of (platforms) latrines in which there is dirty water and it makes them change clothes off and on. The space in each latrine is not sufficient to accommodate an individual comfortably. The company is requented to make adequate changes accordingly for the deck passengers who form the main source of income.

Just imagine respectable Sir, a European travelling under the same condition would not bear such injustice. It is only we miserable people who use such latrines in which a man can neither sit nor stand. There is no adequate arrangements for drinking water on the upper deck. More than thousand passengers travel on deck and can six pipes be enough? Imagine one trouble, Sir, during this journey, those pipes need so much pressure that a weak person, or a child cannot press them.

Moreover there is no adequate arrangement for bathing. Those who cannot do without a daily bath take water from one of these six pipes and carry it into the bathroom adjoining the latrines, and do the bathing with an open door. Most of the passengers do not bathe at all because of this trouble, thus causing unhealthiness.—Yours, etc.,

SHAMSHUL HUDA
AND SEVERAL OTHER PASSENGERS OF "S.S. TAIREA."

Small Causes Court

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Recently extraordinary judiciary powers have been conferred upon the Registrar of the Small Causes Court and it is gratifying to note that there has been undoubtedly quick dispatch of work in his Court

But, Sir, unfortunately, he is empowered to try only ex-parte suits up to Rs. 100. The moment the opposite party enters upon his defence, i.e., to say when written statement is filed or where the defendant appears in person and wishes to contest the suit, the Registrar is bound to refer the matter to one of the Judges of this Court. Both the litigant parties and their respective lawyers have to wait till about 2 p.m. when a notification appears under the signature of the Registrar specifying the Court to which the case contested before him is transferred for disposal.

In order to obviate this inconvenience which inadvertently is being caused to both litigant parties and their respective lawyers, I am of opinion that the Registrar should be empowered to try all suits up to Rs. 200 contested or otherwise including authority to pass all interlocutory orders. This will result in speedy disposal of suits of 1935/36 which are still pending adjudication before subordinate Courts, thus considerably relieving the judges who will be free to attend to fresh cases.—Yours, etc.

RUSTOM R. DADACHANJI,
Advocate. High Court.

Rahimtoola Bldg.,
Picket Road,
Bombay, Feb. 22.

Case Against Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—What the fear of God and love for Religion has not been able to accomplish, Mahatma Gandhi and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel together seek to enforce on the people of this country, to give up the habit of drink. For it is admitted on all sides that drink has never been a serious problem of this country where two of the largest religions viz.: Hinduism and Mohamedanism forbid their followers from drinking liquor. Inspite of these very old religions there are thousands who indulge in the habit of drink. Indians on the whole are very religious minded. Religion is perhaps the greatest force in this country; and yet how Mahatma Ghandi—himself a great exponent of Religion—can bring himself to believe that he can achieve by the use of Police force and fines what religion has failed to do, one cannot understand. It is sheer conceit on the part of the Congress Government to believe that where these two great religions have failed for thousands of years, they are going to succeed in a day!

Now let us seriously ask ourselves if the drink question is a significant problem of this country. I say emphatically it is not. But supposing even it is a problem, is the character of this problem over all other important problems so urgent, as to receive precedence from the National Government? Certainly not. Can any of the Bombay Congress Ministers truthfully say that such problems as education, improvement of roads and communications, broadcasting, development of national industries, solution of beggar and unemployment questions, curtailment of diseases—are these not deserving of urgent attention before Prohibition?

What is the consumption of liquor in Bombay? It is hardly a few ounces per head per annum. Can this be called an urgent problem? What amount of drunkenness prevails in this City? Will the Minister of Health obtain from the Police Commissioner actual figures of cases of drunkenness and disorderly behaviour and the number of executions per year in the city under this charge? The consumption of liquor in our great city is one of the lowest compared to other large industrial cities of the World.

Furthermore one of the greatest arguments against Prohibition is its interference with the individual's liberty. If you tell a child not to touch a thing without assigning any reason, the child is sure to disobey your orders and want to touch it all the more. Similarly you cannot order people not to drink who have been accustomed to it for generations. It is revolting to human nature to be told you must not drink because it is not good for you. That is for the individual to ascertain and not the Government.

Look at Madras. It is a much wealthier province than Bombay. Its Budget totals about Rs. 16 Crores as against Bombay's 12 Crores. Bombay besides is the heaviest taxed province. At the head of Madras Ministry you have Mr. Rajagopalachari, himself a very keen enthusiast of Prohibition. He was the first to launch out Prohibition experiments. Yet, he has introduced Prohibition only by slow stages in the rural districts, leaving Madras city itself well alone. The total amount of revenue foregone by Prohibition by the Madras Premier is only Rs. 65 lakhs, whereas we are made to face a deficit of over 1½ crore of Rupees.

To what extent will the unemployment of our city increase by the introduction of Prohibition? Has the Minister for Health no sympathy for the thousands of innocent people who will be thrown out of employment. Has he provided to give them work or dole? Is he for ever going to turn a deaf ear to the cries of many widows whose livelihood depends on the liquor trade?

And now for the expenses involved to enforce the unwanted Prohibition. It is said that Rs. 15 lakhs will be spent for preventive measures. Bombay being an island and with a population of well over a million inhabitants exposed to the sea with international traffic and with railways and roads covering on the city from all parts of India, will need much more than Rs. 15 lakhs for preventive measures. To think that the National Government are prepared to throw away such a huge sum as Rs. 15 lakhs merely to stop you from drinking is arrant nonsense. For every kind of reform Government has always pleaded the excuse of being "without funds" and now they want to literally throw away 15 lakhs and more of the people's money by doubling the number of Police Sergeants and Excise Officers in order to prevent you from drinking. Have they no better use for Public Money?

Already it is rumoured freely that two of the largest hotels in this second largest city of the British Empire are seriously thinking of winding up. Artists from abroad in singing, dancing and other performers will be denied to us. Our Government is heading towards the policy of all work and no play so that we be dull-minded. All the leading Clubs in Bombay will have to increase their monthly membership fees in order to balance their budgets. Hence automatically there will be drastic resignations and a proportionate reduction of the social life of Bombay. The tourist traffic will go down to next to nothing. Foreign liquors consumed in other parts of India will not be imported through the port of Bombay and so the ports of Calcutta, Karachi and Madras will benefit at Bombay's expense. Landlords, Bombay Municipality, Cinema Proprietors, Newspapers and Magazine owners, Railways and Tramways all will suffer heavily through the absence of liquor advertisements. Posters and Neon signs. Though the inevitable closing down of large Hotels and Restaurants and the innumerable Bars in the city, there will be so much less consumption of the electrical energy in Bombay. I wonder if the Finance Minister has given thought to all these points.

If the Congress Government are to allow the Europeans of Bombay to drink—why not the Parsis—Anglo-Indians and other Christian communities? When the Governor of Bombay entertains his guests to dinner at the Government House will His Excellency have to instruct his servants to serve drinks only to his European guests! on the other hand if one of our leading citizens choses to entertain a retiring Viceroy or Finance Minister to a dinner party, will the Host to take the toast of the Guest of Honour in water and serve Champagne to his guest? I think the whole thing is preposterously absurd and will lead to racial discrimination more vigorously than ever. Times have been fast changing and the Englishmen of Bombay have been seriously considering throwing open the doors of their present exclusive clubs to the Indians. But with the advent of prohibition this movement is sure to receive a setback.

I am glad there has been already a Public meeting held at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to protest against Prohibition. The Hon. Mr. Kher is so enthusiastic of his success that the other day he spoke not only of the ultimate success of Prohibition in India but by its example in the World. To say this so shortly after the colossal failure of the experiment of Prohibition in America is to display great ignorance of the subject. Instead of being a success, I can clearly see an increase of poverty, misery, blindness and other forms of sickness through the misuse of drugs and Eau de Cologne and methylated spirits in place of alcoholic drinks. I can also clearly see an increase of bribery and treachery, violation of the laws and a falling off in the efficiency of our esteemed Police Force. Mahatma Gandhi has taught us how to defy laws of the Government by his Satyagraha methods and open violation and contempt at the time of the Salt Tax. We feel to-day the same way about Prohibition and if Government will not heed to our requests there is no saying what we shall do to see that we either get our glass of toddy or Beer without having to steal it.—Yours, etc

RUSSA H. MEHTA.

Bombay.

"A Case Against Prohibition"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was surprised to see in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 21st instant an article entitled "A Case Against Prohibition" by Mr. D. F. Karaka. I do not hesitate to describe the article as a subtle propaganda against the Prohibition policy of the Bombay Government. It is a defence of vested interest and a policy of divide and rule.

Strangely enough Mr. Karaka brings in communal problems in Prohibition. His suggestion that since Mahomedans do not drink and, therefore, any levy of tax on their property to make good the loss that is entailed by the introduction of Prohibition, as unjust is nothing less than a suggestion to communal-minded people to start an anti-Prohibition campaign.

I agree with Mr. Karaka that Islam prohibits the consumption of alcohol. So does Hinduism. But it is wrong to say that simply because Islam prohibits drinking no Mahomedan drinks. Let Mr. Karaka stand at a distance of any toddy shop, he will come to know the number of Muslims that drink. Even in Hyderabad which is today being ruled by one of the simplest and most devoted Muslims, Mahomadans are not free from the habit of drink. This is clear from the fact that some time ago H.E.H. the Nizam has issued a "Firman" prohibiting Mahomadans from drinking at least during the days of Mohuram. This one instance is enough to prove that the demon of drink not only haunts Hindus but also Muslims. In fact the economic condition of Muslims is worse than that of their Hindu brethren. Therefore Mahomadans deserve more to be freed from the evil of drink than Hindus.

As regards other points raised by Mr. Karaka I do not wish to say anything as on the face of them they look silly. I have no doubt that none of the readers of the "Chronicle" will take them seriously. I hope Mr. Karaka will in future use his pen to bring the programme of Prohibition to a grand success as he also claims to be a believer in Prohibition.—Yours, etc.,

S. RAMACHAR.

70, Shivaji Park,
Dadar, Bombay.

MOULVI SYED ALTAFALI SABZWARI, WHO HAS COME FROM LAHORE AT THE REQUEST OF MR. FAKIRMAHOMED CURRIMBHOY LALLJEE SAJUN AND OTHER KHOJA GENTLEMEN IS PREACHING AT KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHARI MOSQUE, PALA GALI, ON KORAN AND ALLIED TOPICS DURING THE MOHARRUM.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

of the sugar industry the second largest industry of India above the interests of the foreign petroleum concerns.

I. L. O.'s Forward Policy

Decisions Of 86th Session Of Governing Body

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

"We shall go anywhere, provided it be forward" was the reassuring declaration made by Mr. John G. Winant, the new Director of the I.L.O., when discussing the I.L.O's reactions to the challenge of the present crisis at the 86th session of the Governing Body which concluded its session at Geneva last week.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce and Labour Member-designate of the Government of India, who attended the session, stressed the point that of the Geneva institutions, the International Labour Organisation interested India most directly, and assured the new Director of India's closest and most cordial support.

AGENDA FOR 1940

At the session a number of subjects of great importance were discussed, and it was decided that the agenda of the 1940 Conference should include the following: organisation of labour inspection, weekly rest in commerce and offices, safety provisions for underground work in coal-mines, and rights of performers in broadcasting. Of these, the problems of labour inspection and safety in coal-mines will be dealt with on the single discussion method, while the remaining two items will be subject to the double-discussion procedure.

TRIPARTITE COMMITTEE

As recommended by the Washington Textile Conference of 1937, the Governing Body decided in principle on the setting of a Technical Tripartite Committee, with panels representing the various sections of the industry, and instructed the Office to proceed immediately with the consultation of Governments and organisations with a view to the constitution of the panels. The Committee will consider labour conditions in the textile industries, taking into account those aspects which, directly or indirectly, may have a bearing on the improvement of those conditions, and will make representations to the Governing Body.

REDUCED BUDGET

Dealing with the emergency economy measures necessitated by the present financial stringency, it was decided that the 1940 budget should be reduced by 1,125,000 Swiss Francs as compared with that of 1939. A report was also adopted on the emergency measures to be taken to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of the I. L. O. in case of an acute international crisis, and it was the unanimous view that the Organisation should continue to function as completely and efficiently as possible even in face of the gravest challenge.

Among the other subjects discussed were the difficulties met by elderly workers in securing employment: the report of the Mixed Agricultural Committee which met at Rome in December 1938: and the report of the Governing Body Delegation which visited South Africa at the invitation of the Union Government to study conditions of indigenous labour in that country.

Fields and Factories

Power-Alcohol Industry

Good Prospects In India

BY J. P. MEHTA

The chief vegetable matters which can be employed for the manufacture of power-alcohol are grains, potatoes and molasses. It is a well-established experimental fact that molasses is the cheapest raw material of the three and at the same time it presents the advantage that its sugar content is in a fermentable form and hence needs no preliminary treatment as it is necessary in the case of grains and potatoes.

Before the grant of Tariff protection India was importing nearly 100,000 tons of molasses annually but now the situation has changed completely. Since the grant of Tariff protection the Sugar Industry has made a very remarkable progress especially in the number of factories and with the same the problem of disposing of the molasses: the chief bye-product of the Industry has become more and more serious.

COLOSSAL WASTAGE

At present nearly 500,000 tons of molasses are being turned out annually in various sugar factories and is being practically wasted. Apart from the waste the disposal of final molasses is at present a great confusing problem before the sugar manufacturers in India. The confusion has gone to such an extent that some sugar manufacturers have to spend money for its disposal on proper sanitary lines with the result that it may not create any nuisance around the factory.

All the sugar producing countries in the world were faced with the same difficulty and on careful study of the problem they found the only profitable solution in converting it into power-alcohol. To encourage this industry they made it compulsory by legislation that a certain proportion of this product should be mixed with Petrol.

Looking to condition in India the question arises as to whether the manufacture of alcohol for power generating purposes will be a successful commercial proposition? In other words can it compete successfully with petrol which sells at about one rupee per gallon at ports after paying an excise duty of ten annas a gallon?

MYSORE EXPERIMENTS

Experiments in this direction were being carried out at Mysore Sugar Factory in particular during the past several years and the results are stated to be encouraging from financial aspects of the problem. Further a mixture of alcohol with petrol, i.e., alcohol-petrol blend was claimed to possess certain definite technical advantages over the pure petrol as motor fuel.

The important advantage that alcohol presents in the alcohol-petrol blend are that it is an excellent anti-knock fuel. It has got greater yield to compression with less consumption of power, and at the same time alcohol has got a very important property of removing calamine and hence the engine operating with alcohol-petrol blend is expected to remain cleaner than the one operating with petrol only. As motor fuel when one has driven a car with the blend, one never wants to get back to plain petrol on account of the greater flexibility, increased power and smoother running of the engine. With this blend it is possible to run the engine with a compression as high as 9 to 1 without any pre-ignition. Over and above its use as fuel in internal combustion engine alcohol is a very important raw material and solvent in various chemical industries.

COST

As regards the cost of production taking into consideration the present values for the chemicals employed in the manufacturing process, fuel, etc., and assuming the cost of molasses at six annas per maund delivered at the distillery, it will be at the most six annas and two pices per gallon for 95 per cent. alcohol. However, it can be taken for granted that if the distillery is connected to a sugar factory and if the fuel-oil —the bye-product of the alcohol industry is allowed to be used by the Government for denaturing purposes, the cost of production can be still further reduced.

With the introduction of internal combustion engines as generators of power in motor-cars, tractors, etc., the demand for volatile liquid fuel is becoming more and more acute. To meet this demand at present, India has to import a large quantity of petroleum costing about five crores of rupees.

The establishment of the power-alcohol industry in India, apart from solving the most confusing problem of disposal of molasses, the chief bye-product of sugar industry, will provide various advantages to the country at large by keeping within the country the huge national wealth that is now being spent on the importation of 10,600,000 gallons of petrol annually by adequate supply of labour, by giving a fillip to the other industries dependent on the supply of alcohol, etc.

It is a pity that Government have ignored the whole problem uptil now. However, let us hope that the Government of India will give up its present indifferent attitude and will place the interests

(Continued in col. 4)

HARK MARCH IS COMING!

Men! here is your chance to possess youthful vigour and viatibly after the health and welfare of your family.

To commemorate the historic event of their Silver Jubilee celebrations, the Pioneer Ayurvedic Pharmacy of Northern India, so widely known for its valuable Tonics and effective remedies for Diabetes, Pyorrhea, Piles, Asthma, diseases of women, children, etc., and most of all for its unique cure-all Amritdhara, allows, in the month of March 25 per cent concession on Amritdhara and its compounds (Balm, Ointment, Lotion, Tooth paste, etc.) and

50 PER CENT CONCESSION

on all medicines and books The former number about 500 and the latter about 5 dozens

ANOTHER BIG IDEA

Money deposited in the month of March, enables you to order Medicines from time to time and avail of this concession throughout the year until the deposit exhausts.

BOOKS ON HEALTH

and Medicine, including Kam Rati Shastra, Edited by Shri Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya, will also be given at half price during March.

MAIL ANY OF THESE COUPONS TO-DAY.

To
AMRITDHARA LAHORE. 6
Dear Sir.
Please send me a copy of your free booklet "Perfect Man" in English Urdu Hindi or Bengali.
Name.....
Address.....

To
AMRITDHARA LAHORE. 6
Dear Sir,
Please send me a copy of your big catalogue of medicines.
Name.....
Address.....

POSTAL & TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS AMRITDHARA Lahore

"Incomprehensible Action Of Jawaharlal"

JAYAPRAKASH NARAIAN REGRETS WARDHA RESIGNATIONS

PATNA, Feb. 25.

"The developments that have taken place at Wardha and the decision of the thirteen members of the Working Committee to resign from it and not to join it under Subhas Babu's presidentship have come to us, as I am sure they have come to many others, as a great shock," says Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, General Secretary All-India Congress Socialist Party, in a statement to the press.

He adds: "The statement of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, a believer as he has been all these years in the policy of United Front, has made that shock more painful. I do not think that the situation as it has been created demands that it should be allowed to deteriorate further by raising a public controversy over it. I for one have no intention to wish it so. But as Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, I do represent a considerable section of Congressmen in the country as also the views of a Party, which for good or for evil has been functioning these five years in the country and has stood consistently for definite policies and programmes. Therefore, the Wardha developments call for at least a bare statement of the Party's position.

NO GROUPS WITHIN CONGRESS?

"It was as if in the shadow of these coming developments that the National Executive of our party met at Allahabad. Its decisions have already appeared in the Press. The Executive emphasised the need for maintaining the unity of the Congress and offered the co-operation of the Party to both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Bose in this task. The twelve members of the Working Committee, who have resigned in a group, have, however, sought to knock the bottom out of this unity, by raising the question of incompatibility of groups within the Congress. It is clear from their letter of resignation that whatever might have been the issue of the Presidential contest, the breach that has been made at Wardha would have occurred nevertheless, because the time has come, to quote their words, when the country should have a clear-cut policy not based on compromise between different incompatible groups.

HOW CONGRESS POLICIES ARE FORMULATED

"In my humble opinion, there are no incompatible groups within the Congress, because every group accepts its aim and creed. If the Congress is conceived of as an ideological party, it would be necessary to change the qualifications for membership and demand that only those, who accepted certain theories should sign the Congress membership pledge and be admitted into its organisation. It seems unreasonable first to admit every one who accepts the aim of independence and peaceful and legitimate methods, and then to demand that only one group of these members should shape the policy of the organisation. Never in the long history of the Congress has this been so. Its policies ever have represented the largest common measure of agreement between the various groups that have constituted it. Only for that reason the policies of the Congress were able to attain the status of national policies and only on that condition can they continue to be so."

Proceeding Mr. Jayaprakash Narain says: "The twelve leaders have also talked of leaving Subhas Babu free to frame his policies. This is a gift that is forcibly thrust into unwilling hands. I do not think that Subhas Babu has demanded dictatorial powers so as to be able to formulate his policy. Indeed, neither he nor the other twelve can assume that power for themselves. It is the delegates who shall assemble at Tripuri, who will ultimately determine Congress policy for the coming year."

INCOMPREHENSIBLE ACTION OF JAWAHARLAL

"Coming to the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it has come to me and I am sure to many others, who have looked to him for bold and far-seeing lead, unaffected by the subjective factors that are inevitable in political life, but that should have no bearing on political decisions, as a great blow.

"I have reasons to believe that it was easily possible for Panditji and Subhas Babu to evolve an agreed policy to be laid before Tripuri. Our regret is keener, therefore, that Panditji has taken such a step. There is only one cause for satisfaction in the stand that he has taken, namely, that he has not accepted the theory of incompatibility and homogeneity and that he still stands on the ground of united front. But, for that very reason his action becomes incomprehensible."

"Finally much as we regret the decision of Wardha we consider it ill-advised and unfair both to the Congress and Subhas Babu. I can only conclude with the following words from the resolution of the National Executive of the party:

'. . . . In view of the Party's share of responsibility in the issue of the presidential contest and of its adherence to democratic principles, it cannot free itself from the responsibility that may be consequent upon that contest, except when it may have to be answerable for policies with which it may not be in agreement."—A. P.

TRIPURI CONGRESS SESSION

Elaborate Preparations For Accommodation & Exhibition Stalls

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 25.

With less than a week before the inauguration of the All-India Exhibition, which will be the first of a long series of functions in connection with the Congress session, Vishnu Dutt Nagar is humming with life.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to arrive at Jubbulpore on March 3 and will inaugurate the exhibition the same evening.

A series of functions have been organised commencing from March 3, for the entertainment of visitors, including a karma dance by Gonds, on March 7.

The arrangements for accommodating the incoming delegates and visitors in the Vishnu Dutt Nagar have been made on an elaborate scale.

Brisk propaganda has been started in the interior of the province to attract the attention of the villagers towards the Congress session.

As a result of this propaganda some villagers have already begun to start on foot in batches to attend the Congress session.

The volunteers who have been called upon to report their attendance in the Congress Nagar have arrived at the Vishnu Dutt Nagar in full strength.

The enrolment of lady volunteers is still in full swing and last dates for their joining the camp has been fixed February 28.

A novel departure from the established tradition has been made by the Reception Committee by deciding to do away with the Rostrum in the open session pandal.

The place of the Rostrum will be taken by an elevated platform which has been cut out at the base of the Ramnagar hill.

A long row of galleries will be used to accommodate the members of the Reception Committee while the members of the A.I.C.C. will be seated on a raised dais.

The Decoration Sub-Committee is busy in carving out an eighteen feet statue of a peasant which will be placed at the foot of the Ramnagar hill behind the elevated seats of the "Congress High Command."

The local branch of the Imperial Bank of India with a view to providing banking facilities to the public attending the Congress session, has at the request of the Reception Committee of the Congress, decided to open a temporary office of the Bank at the Vishnu Dutt Nagar from March 3.

The bank will be located in a special enclosure near the main Congress pandal and will function at Tripuri till March 15.

Arrangements have been made to provide the ladies coming to attend the Congress session with separate accommodation if they so desire.

No extra fees will be charged for this separate arrangements.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

CALENDAR OF PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE—
Being letters which passed between some of the Company's Servants and Indian Rulers and Notables.
IRD.1.VI.—Vol. VI, 1781-5, 1938, Rs. 15-2 or 24s.
HANDBOOK FOR INDIAN STUDENTS—
EHL.8.8.—A guide to the facilities for University and Professional Studies and Training in the United Kingdom. Eighth Edition, 1938. Rs. 2-10 or 3s. 6d.
MISCELLANEOUS BULLETINS—
ICAR.8.18.—No. 18—Milk Records of Cattle in Approved Dairy Farms in India. Rs. 2-12 or 4s. 6d.
ICAR.8.25.—No. 25.—The Nutritive Values of Indian Cattle Foods and the feeding of Animals. As. 7 or 8d.
PALESTINE PARTITION COMMISSION—
HD.20.—Report, 1938. Rs. 3-10 or 5s. 6d.
HD.21.—Statement by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, 1938. Anna 1 or 1d.
RED SEA PILGRIM TRAFFIC—
EHL.37.—MANUAL FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS AND OTHERS CONCERNED IN THE—, Second Edition, 1938. Rs. 2 or 3s.
NOTE.—Indentors requiring the above are requested to quote only the SYMBOL and not the title of the publication. Prices are inclusive of packing and Indian postage.
Copies available from
MANAGER, PUBLICATIONS, Civil Lines, DELHI.
BOOK DEPOT, 8, Hastings St., CALCUTTA.*
*(For local cash sale only.)

PROCESSION HELD UP

Deputy Commissioner's Order On Seamen's Union: Deputation Wait On Nanda

A procession of more than one thousand seamen taken out on Monday to go to the Secretariat to place their grievances before the Prime Minister was held up under orders of the Deputy Police Commissioner.

The procession was organised under the auspices of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, and was led by Messrs. S. V. Parulekar, Dinkar Desai and others.

As soon as the procession started from the Union's Office at the Ballard Pier, Mr. Smith, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, served an Order to the effect that the procession could go only up to the Churchgate Street and that too by a given route.

The processionists marched along the Mint Road, Sir Phirozeshah Road, Napier Road and Mayo Road reaching Churchgate Street.

The procession then formed itself into a meeting on the Churchgate Maidan.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting.

"This meeting of seamen of Bombay strongly condemns the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Police not allowing the procession of seamens beyond the Churchgate Street and thus severely curtailing the civil liberties of the people, which have been enjoyed by them even during the old bureaucratic Governments.

"This meeting appeals to the Civil Liberties Union and to all those who stand for civil liberty in this country to join hands with the Seamen's Union to condemn this reactionary action of the Government and to bring pressure to bear upon the Government with a view to stopping the inroads on the civil liberties of the people.

RECRUITMENT OF SEAMEN

Deputation's Plea For Eliminating Bribery

Grievances of seamen particularly with regard to the system of recruitment which is in vogue at present were placed before Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary for Labour, by a deputation of the Seamen's Union. The Commissioner for Labour was also present. It was urged that the system of rotation should be regulated so as to eliminate bribery. The deputationists explained that such a regulation would hold out a decent chance to every seaman to get work in turn according to priority.

KISAN MARCH TO TRIPURI

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 25.

The campaign for organising a mommoth march of Kisans to the Tripuri Congress is in full swing. Kisan workers have arrived here from Berar and Nagpur and have been posted at various centres in the Jubbulpore District to carry on vigorous propaganda among the Kisans who are being exhorted to join the march. All Kisan Workers held a conference with Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary, A. I. K. S. on his arrival on the 22nd, when it was decided to hold a big mass meeting of all the Kisans converging on Tripuri from different directions at Gwarighat on the night of 8th March under the Presidentship of Swami Sahajanand, President, A.I.K.S. and to lead a Kisan March to the Vishnu Dutt Nagar on the morning of the 9th.

The Kisan March Committee sent the following telegram to Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Congress "Kisan Marchers desire waiting on you at Tripuri. Request you to address them." It is confidently expected that Subhas Babu will attend the Kisan and address the meeting.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

change caused by the resignation presented by Imredy the Premier came somewhat suddenly and much as a surprise. Soon after the announcement of the resignation, Imredy, who has held the Premiership for the last nine months, it was believed, that the step followed in association with certain internal difficulties. It would, however, appear and this on the basis on a statement subsequently submitted by Imredy directly to the Parliament in Budapest that his act in resigning resulted from the ascertainment of the fact of his being of Jewish origin. Imredy said that towards the beginning of the present year reports of his being of Jewish origin from his mother's side reached him. He went through the family genealogy and could find nothing to warrant it. Persistence of the reports meant closer investigation into more remote periods which showed that the grand parents of his grand-mother were of Jewish race and they had been baptized in the year 1814. In consequence of this discovery, added the Premier, he felt that it was his duty to tender his resignation, though this meant no change in his national outlook or conviction. The Imredy Cabinet it will be recalled recently passed various anti-Jewish measures. These measures as finally passed were rather intensified than first planned, a change believed as being greatly brought about by an influence exerted from German side.

Czecho-Slovakia

The position relating to Czechoslovakia is marked by the vigorous attempts kept to live a national life of its own and secure a good economic stability on the new basis, while recording attention to make certain adjustments held as necessary both in regard to internal and external affairs. There is considerable reserve to acceptance of a totalitarian cast and to adoption of various regulations and restrictions associated with such a cast. The Czechs have a keen democratic bent strengthened by several economic reforms and teachings of many of their prominent leaders and they retain a great regard to civil liberties. From German side there is an irritation over a resistance to advance in ways desired by Germany in regard to matters, a fact that finds an expression this week in a statement by Herr Kundt the German leader in Czechoslovakia who is known as being in close connection with Berlin. In regard to foreign affairs, Czechoslovakia's aim is directed to improve friendly relations with the neighbours and to avoid causes of conflict with Germany in particular, without getting for the while involved too deeply or rigidly by any fresh commitments. Visitors to Bohemia and especially Prague will be astonished to see a vitality reflected in the retention of cheer and vivacity with good discipline and absence of exaggerated rigour. They will find Prague maintaining its reputation as one of the liviest of towns in Europe, with little to suggest despair or decay.

Practical Dreamers

The Czechs are practical dreamers and this is a gift that enables a nation to live in different conditions and advance. In Slovakia, German efforts at extension of influence have in the period a better response. In regard to the economic sphere there is a marked rise in confidence. The consolidation on the new basis is being pushed forward with considerable care and rigour. Great efforts are being devoted to stress the fact of Czechoslovakia keeping up its character as an industrial State. These are expected to find a keen expression in the Prague International Fair that opens early in March. An Economic Council consisting of representatives of industry, agriculture, Government and some experts has been constituted to attend to various matters relating to industrial re-organization and advance, foreign trade and transport affairs. Accounts both internal and foreign state an increase in the country's products. Though there is an obvious concern about German halt and intentions, generally there is a note of improved confidence, bound also with reckonings of Germany being led to take a nearer view of trends in relation to the West. Conditions in the land are fully quiet. While there is an understandable set-back in what may be termed active foreign policy there is perhaps widely an increased attention to international matters. This is also evidenced by the rows and rows of foreign publications, publications of many countries, at the innumerable newspaper stands in the principal thoroughfares.

"POPE OF PEACE"

Memorial Meeting In St. Xavier's College

Under the auspices of the League of Catholic Action, a memorial meeting for His Holiness the late Pope Pius XI was held at the St. Xavier's College Hall on Sunday at 11 a. m. when are Archbishop of Bombay took the chair.

Various speekers paid high tributes to the great work done by the Pope specially Roman Problem which was solved by the great mission of the Pope. He did his utmost in bringing about unity between spiritual and temporal powers and it was explained how he was known as Pope of Peace.

Many of the similar qualities and attainments of the Pope were explained by various speakers.

The speakers included Prof. A. Soares, Prof. C. D. Pinto. Prof. F. C. Afonso and Lady Winefrede Elwes, President of the Catholic Women's League in England, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Rao Bahadur S. K. Boje, Dr. S. P. Mehta and Mr. D. V. Nadkarni.

The resolution which was passed standing, runs as follows:—

"This meeting records its sense of irreparable loss that the Catholic Church and the whole world have suffered by the death of His Holiness Pope Pius XI who during 17 years of a most fruitful pontificate guided the destinies of the Church with supreme wisdom and foresight who courageously faced up to the grave problems and great evils of our times who lived, worked and died for the establishment of the Peace of Christ in the Kingdom of Christ, and who will ever be remembered as the Pope who solved the Roman question"

Madras Ministers For Tripuri

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, and other Minister, except the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, and the Hon. Mr C. J. Varkey, who are not delegates, are leaving for Tripuri on March 5, by the Grand Trunk Express.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar is also expected to leave for Tripuri on or about the same date.—United Press.

YOUTH MUST FACE FACTS

Jamnadas Dwarkadas' Lecture

"The Outlook of India's Youth" was the theme of an address which Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas delivered to the Bombay Youths' Literary and Debating Association on Sunday evening at Matunga. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, Vice-President of the Association was in the Chair.

Mr. Dwarkadas stated that India with its rich heritage which had outlived the onslaughts of time had a contribution to make towards the betterment of the world. She had her own ideology. The lecturer stated that if India was to make her contribution to the world, she should not hanker after western ideologies but should take pride in her own heritage which gave a philosophy which even now could be made use of for building up her future destiny.

Indians should leave aside the habit of drift and should seek happiness by a process of inner fulfilment. The habit of seeking escapes out of realities so characteristic of the modern youth should be given up and the problems of life should be met by determination.

ALIGARH MILITARY COLLEGE FUND

Beware Of Unauthorised Collection!

The Director of Publicity Bureau, Muslim University Aligarh, writes:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Aligarh Muslim University authorities that a person calling himself A. Hamid and posing as a member of the teaching staff of the University has been raising donations for the Military College Fund. It is notified for general information that Mr. A. Hamid is not on the staff of this University and has not been authorised to raise money for the Military College Fund.

Poona Socialists Support Bose

POONA, Feb. 26.

The Poona Congress Socialist Party has adopted a resolution at a meeting of the Party offering whole-hearted support to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.—United Press.

ADULTERATION OF MILK IN CITY

Vendors And Shop Keepers To Take Stringent Measures

On Sunday last a general meeting of milk-merchants and shopkeepers of milk was convened in the hall of Milk market. Mr. Mahomed Moosa Killedar, M.L.A. was in the chair.

The meeting resolved that a Committee be appointed to keep watch in the milk-market to detect and check adulteration of milk. The Committee was also empowered to take such necessary steps against such case as it may deem fit. Personnel of the Committee:—

Haji Umerji Haji Musa Bharucha, Khansaheb Abdulkuduskhan, J.P., Dadubhai Rajmahomed, Munnahussein Bux, Haji Hussan Dawood, Ratilal Devchand, Chhaganbhai Mathurbhai, Ibrahim Esuf Bhura Patel and Dharnidhar Narandas.

The Committee may declare brokers who deal in adulterated milk as unfit and represent their cases to the Trustees. On the complaint being found valid and true such brokers will be made permanently unfit to do the brokerage work.

A committee was appointed to interview the Municipal authorities in the matters of milk-Handas and cocks fitted to the Handas; and to take measures to detect the adulterated milk with water or powder; and to help the Municipality in bringing about raids on such adulterated milk, if and when necessary. Personnel of the committee:—

Mr. Mahomed Musa Killedar, M.L.A., Sheth Ismail Musa Patel, M.L.A., Haji Alimohamed Jalaludin, Khansaheb Abdulkuduskhan, Sheth Nusserwanji Khurshedji and Mr. Haji Umerji Haji Musa Bharucha.

DISMISSAL OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The news that the present office bearers of the Nagpur Municipal Committee have decided to dispense with the services of 68 Municipal servants appointed by their predecessors, has created quite a sensation in the town, and is being adversely commented by the local press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS UP

Broach Advances Following Rumours Of Increase In Import Duty

CHEERFUL DISPOSITION ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Exchanges Somewhat Easy

BOMBAY, February 27

NEW YORK COTTON

Steadier overseas cables induced good local buying and covering, but uncertainties over Smith Bill was a restraining factor. The market improved by a few points on foreign support.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The cheerful disposition was noticed in general. Prominent amongst them were Home Industrials. Internationals fluctuated narrowly.

Foreign bonds and Giltedgeds ruled steady.

EXCHANGES

Franc and cross rate slightly weakened on lack of adequate support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, Feb 27	
Previous closing	7.91
To-day's opening	7.93
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	7.97
Difference	+06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Feb 27	
Previous closing	4.86
To-day's opening	4.88
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.89
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 151-8
July August	Rs. 153-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 27

The New York cotton displayed moderate activity on steadier overseas cables which induced fairly good local buying and covering, but uncertainties surrounding Smith Bill restrained operations.

The trading in July commenced at 7.93 i.e. two points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying while the price advanced further on renewed foreign buying with July rising to 7.96.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, Feb 27

Locally Broach April/May opened tonight at Rs. 150/12. Owing to speculative buying and covering following rumours of increase in import duty the price rose to Rs. 152. The closing quotation was Rs. 151/6.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 27

The following were the opening ranges:—

March	(8.54/8.54) 8.59/8.58
May	(8.15/8.14) 8.19/8.19
July	(7.89/7.89) 7.94/7.93

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, Feb 27

American March	(4.86) 4.89
American May	(4.83) 4.86
Egyptian March	(6.49) 6.56
Egyptian May	(6.69) 6.76

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb 27

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11

Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£23 3/4 paid and value) £23 13/16 buyers

Dunlop March (£28 1/2 sellers) £29

Lightning March (£26 1/2 sellers) £26 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/16 buyers) 8 1/4 paid and buyers

Forward April June (8 5/16 paid and sellers) 8 5/16 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata February (£12 3/4 nominal) £12 7/8 nominal

Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£212 1/4 buyers £212 1/2 sellers. Dull) £214 3/4 buyers £215 sellers. Firm

Lead (£14 1/8 buyers £14 3/16 sellers. Barely steady) £14 3/16 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Very steady

Electrolytic Copper (£46 1/2 to £47 1/2) £47 1/4 to £48 1/4

Iron (102) 102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 27

Previous closing	4.69 5/16
To-day's opening	4.69 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.69

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 27

Previous closing	4.69.22
To-day's opening	4.69.31
To-day's closing	4.69.15

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb 27

Previous closing	177.04
To-day's opening	177.01
To-day's closing	176.98

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 27

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.69.31 and then eased to 4.69.28 on some selling pressure, the rate thereafter was steady.

Franc opened at 177.01 and then weakened slightly to 177.04 on lack of adequate support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16

Paris on Bombay (13.225) 13.225

New York on Bombay (35.10) 35.11

Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4

London on Milan (89.17) 89.20

London on Shanghai (0-6 5/32 nominal) 0 6 5/32 nominal.

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-2 1/2) £7-8-2

Silver (20 7/16d) 20 3/8d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb 27

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators sold. Small demand. Market steady at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 27

Spot	(20 7/16d) 20 3/8d—1/16
Forward	(19 13/16d) 19 3/4d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 27

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-2 1/2) £7-8-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Feb 27

Silver ready	52	13	0
Silver Fagan	52	8	0
Silver Chaitar	52	4	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	36	13	6
Gold Fagan	36	14	0
Gold Chaitar	36	14	6
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 27

Wheat May	3	6	0
Wheat September	3	6	0
Linseed May	5	1	9
Linseed September	5	4	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb 27

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March quoting at 53d. The trading was dull and featureless in the absence of any constructive news from abroad.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb 27

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.68 1/2. The trading was moderately active on scattered buying but the demand was not aggressive.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb 27

The market closed with March being quoted at 52 1/2d.

3½ GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, Feb 27

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96/5 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 27

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, February 16, £87 1/4
Friday, February 17, £87 1/4
Monday, February 20, £87 1/4
Tuesday, February 21, £86 3/4
Wednesday, February 22, £86 3/4
Thursday, February 23 £86 1/4
Friday, February 24, £86 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 27 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95) £95

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86 1/2) £86 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£112) £112

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£104 3/4) £104 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£103) £102 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70) £70 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£96 1/4) £96 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £104

5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 3/4) £108

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 3/8) £97 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 3/4) £105 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 27

The London Stock Exchange was generally quiet but steady.

Giltedged securities continued steady on scattered support. Three and half per cent was quoted at £86 1/2 i.e. unchanged from the last close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (18-0) 18-6

Motors and Spencers Ordinary (55-8) 59-9

Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8

Elec Music Industry (13-6) 13-0

Princhin Johnson (26-9) 26-9

Imperial Chemical (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ordinary (63-6) 64-0

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£19 1/2) £21

Dunlop Rubber (26) 27-3

Unilever Ordinary (34-3) 34-3

Ford Motors (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£44 1/2) £45 3/4

British American Tobacco Ordinary (99-4 1/2) 101-3

Carreas 'A' (£6 3/8) £6 3/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-1 1/2) 140-0

P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2

Distillers (92-6) 93-6

Bredford Dyers (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2

British Celanese (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (35-10 1/2) 35-10 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (29-0) 29-4 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (2-6) 2-9

Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-7 1/2) 24-0

Inter Nickels (dol 55 1/4) dol 56 1/8

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 43-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Tea (16-3) 16-6

Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0

Empire of India (22-6) 22-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-3

Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-0) 29-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (36-3) 36-3

Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3

Rio Tintos (£14) £14

East Rand Proprietors (53-9) 54-4 1/2

Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 1/2

Associated Portland Cement (74-4 1/2) 74-4 1/2

Trinidad Leaseholds (85-0) 85

Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (22-6) 22-9

Anglo Iranian (91-3) 91-10 1/2

Burma Oil (83-9) 84-4 1/2

Mexican Eagle (6-9) 7-0

Shell Transport (83-9) 85

Royal Dutch (£35 3/8) £35 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£28) £28

London Midland Ordinary (£12 1/2) £12 1/2

London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4

Southern Def (£13 1/8) £13 1/2

London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/2) £119 1/2

London Transport 'C' (£71) £71

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 27

General Motors (dol 49 1/2) dol 49 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 1/4) dol 30

U S Common New Stock (dol 63 1/4) dol 63

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

BRIGHT TONE ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Opens Higher

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 27

On the Stock Exchange, in generally brighter markets, Home industrials attracted considerable attention, showing many useful net gains. Home Rails also were in demand, though less active late trading. Elsewhere, Cable and Wireless were outstandingly strong after the declaration of an interim dividend on preference.

Among commodities, Shellac was firm on speculative and trade demand.

Wall Street opened irregularly higher.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Indian Irons Look Up

CALCUTTA, Feb 27

Jutes ruled quiet in sympathy with weaker Jute and Hessian markets. The volume of business also was on moderate scale. Not much interest was noticed in Coals and Teas shares and only limited business was put through.

Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Steel and Steel Corporation (ordy) were a turn better, while other speculative issues kept more or less unaltered. Other industrials displayed very little activity.

Government securities ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations.

Government Securities: Three per cent new loan (1963-65) 97/11 small lot; three half per cent Govt paper 96/4; three half per cent loan (1947-50) 104/13 small lot; five per cent loan (1945/55) 114/10 small lot; three per cent U P loan (1961-66) 97/7 small lot.

Banks: Allahabad pref 146 small odd lot; Central 33/4; Imperial fully paid 15/17 small odd lot; Reserve 111/8.

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa 90; Mayurbhang 73; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Grar 01/12 ex div.

Cottons: Bowreah A pref 205; Dunbar pref 201; Mohini Mills 11/4 small odd lot; Kesoram ord 6/2 pref 122/4.

Coals: Bansra 2/8; Bhalgora 4/4 e div, Burrakur 13/6; East India 22/8; Jainty Central 1/9; Singaran B 1/6.

Jutes: Adamjee 12/6; Albion 207/8; Alliance Anglo India 345; Bally 202 small lot; Barnagore 159 small lot; Champdany 163; Clive 27/12; Dalhousie 357/8; Howrah 57/4; Hukumchand 6/11; India 317; Kamarhatty 522; Lawrence 374; Megna 27/6; National 23/1 small lot; Nuddea 46/8; Presidency 4/1; Standard 271.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/11 xd; Indian Copper 2/1; Tavoy Tin 1/6; Dalmia Cement ord 9/10; defd P3/6; pref 9; Bengal Aerating Gas 43; Bengal Telephone pref 13/10; Upper Ganges elec 10/2; Britannia Building 3; Bridge and Roof 15/4; Hukumchand Steel ordy 7/13 Hukumchand defd 2; Indian Galvanizing 20; Indian Iron 30/1; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 247; Kumardhubu Eng 2/7; National Iron 4/6; Steel Corpn 14/8; Triton V Insurance 236/8; Associated Hotel ordy 8; Bararee Coke 17; B I Corpn ordy 2/14 Pref 154; Dunlop Rubber ordy 15/6 odd lot; do second pref 102; Firpo 10/12; Indian Cables 9; small lot; Indian National Airways defd 2/1; Watford Transport 1/4; Tide Water Oil 12/10; Bengal Paper 90 small lot; Shree Gopal Paper 5/12; Star Paper 7; Titaghur paper pref ordy 3/14; do B ordy 13/7; Midnapore Zemindary 75; Barooah Timber 9/13 ct; Champaran 11/8; Carew and Co pref 111 ct; Raza 11/8; Samastipore 48.

Teas: Huldibari 17/8; Pussimbing 4/4 Roopcherra 3/12; Tukvar 10/6.

Debentures: Five one quarter per cent (1938-50) Rohtas Industries 102.—A. P.

STATES PROBLEM A NATIONAL ISSUE

Demand For Lifting Haripura Ban: Resolutions For Tripuri

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The "United Press" is in a position to indicate the substance of resolutions given notice of by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, a member of the Congress Working Committee.

The first resolution, after reviewing the political situation and reiterating six months' ultimatum "in the event of the reply of British Government being unsatisfactory and inadequate, or of no reply being received at all within a prescribed period of six months, the Congress will take such steps or resort to such sanctions as it may consider necessary in order to make India's demand irresistible—provided, however, that it will be open to the Congress to take steps before the expiry of the above period of six months, if the intentions of the British Government become manifest at an earlier date, or if unforeseen developments warrant such policy."

After reviewing the situation in Indian States the second resolution given notice of by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose to be moved at the ensuing session of the Congress, says:—

"REMOVE HARIPURA BAN"

"The Congress, therefore, resolves that in future it will pursue a more active policy in helping the States people wherever and whenever the circumstance warrants it. The Congress further resolves that the ban imposed by the Haripura Congress resolution on the Congress Committees in the States engaging in parliamentary activity or in direct action in the name and under the auspices of the Congress, be removed. The Congress further directs the Working Committee to draw up and give effect to a comprehensive plan for helping and guiding the States people's movement throughout the country".—United Press.

UPROARIOUS SCENES IN CORPORATION

(Continued from Page 7)

the above Resolution to Government with a request that they will be so good as to give serious and careful consideration to the views expressed therein.

"ENCROACHMENT ON LOCAL BODIES"

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the imposition of 10 per cent. Property Tax would be serious encroachment on the local bodies. The Bombay Municipality derived its revenue from properties, conveyance and animals and town duty. The town duty affected the poor, the conveyance and animals brought only Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 lakhs to the coffers of the Municipality and the only revenue which maintained the Bombay Municipality, was property tax For the last 20 years, since Reforms were inaugurated, the nation-building departments were starved and now an attempt was made to crush down the further activities of the local bodies, which provided some amenities to the public. If the 10 per cent. tax was added to the properties, the Bombay Municipality's programme of giving free milk to the children, clearing of the slums and introduction of free and primary education, will have to be suspended. He apprehended that infant mortality would also increase and typhoid, cholera and smallpox would make a permanent habitation for want of adequate sanitation. He made it clear that he was not against Prohibition, but he opposed the means and ways applied to introduce Prohibition.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who seconded the proposition, assured the House that all his life he had not taken even two bottles of whisky, but at the same he was not in favour of Prohibition. High hopes were built upon the Congress Government for the amelioration of the economic condition of the people, BUT THESE HOPES WERE DASHED TO THE GROUND AND IF THE CONGRESS MINISTERS WERE TO GO NOW, NO BODY WOULD BE SORRY BUT THEY WOULD MAKE A BONFIRE TO CELEBRATE THE OCCASION. HE CHALLENGED HON. DR. GILDER TO SHOW THAT LIQUOR WAS NOT USED IN PARSI RELIGIOUS CEREMONY

DAVAR'S PLEA

Prof. S. R. Davar said he was now 58 years old and required a peg of whisky to soothe his tired nerves in the evening and he did not feel any evil effect by the small drink. On the other hand he was hale and hearty. The Congress Government should have introduced mass education and not Prohibition.

Mr. M. R. Masani said the taxation proposed to be imposed by the Congress Government was only a flea-bite and he thought there was a scope for extension to other classes also. He asked the House not to apprehend of the future of the Municipal finances as the Congress Party would put it in order.

Mr. H. A. Lalji very vehemently opposed the 10 per cent tax and said while in 1908 the incidence of taxation was Rs 8 per head in 1939 it was Rs. 39. If the British Government bled India white, the Congress Government were going to bleed the public more white. Many hopes were given by the Congress for the improvement of the lot of the people, but nothing was done in that direction, not even to relieve unemployment and instead further taxation was threatened.

At this stage the Mayor said for the last fortnight they were hearing only about taxation. There are two opinions. One for the taxation and other against it. He thought that the House would be better advised to vote on the question. He received notes from 15 councillors to speak and if he allowed them to speak, he would have to adjourn the House.

Some of the councillors requested the Mayor to allow a few speakers that day and the Mayor granted half an hour.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh opposed the proposition and characterised the opposition as artificial and those who sponsored it shed only crocodile tears. The Bombay Municipal Corporation was a reactionery body and had all along opposed measures, which were for the good of the City. Even when compulsory and free primary education was introduced it was opposed. There were many taxes which the Corporation had allowed to go by default. For instance, entertainment tax, and conveyance tax. The majority of the councillors were landlords and because it touched their pockets, they opposed the property tax.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala wanted to know whether Dr. Deshmukh had opposed or supported 12 per cent tax.

Dr. Deshmukh said he had opposed on administrative grounds.

Continuing Dr. Deshmukh said during the last war, the landlords squeezed the tenants of their last drop of blood. They made lot of profits and now they had manoeuvred the agitation for selfish reasons.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said if Britain bled the country white, Congress should stop that bleeding. Mr. Jamnadas said Zoroastrian religion did not permit drinking.

UPROAR IN CORPORATION

At this stage there was a tremendous uproar in the House. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Prof. Davar shouted to the top of their voices requesting the Mayor to stop Mr. Jamnadas indulging in religious matters. They threatened that they would not allow him to interfere in religious matters.

The Mayor asked Mr. Jamnadas not to speak on religious matters. The House was now restive and some councillors rose and moved a closure. The Mayor accepted the closure and put the question to vote. As Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had gone to the Legislative Assembly, no reply to the debate was given. The motion was taken to a division and was declared carried by 49 votes against 20.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb 27

B I S N ss Orna of 4030 reg tons, Captain W H Hemmings arrived from Calcutta with coal and general cargo.

B I S N ss Gandara of 3190 reg tons Captain E Davies arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon and Malabar Coast Ports with rice, timber and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Kohinur of 3240 reg tons, Captain B E Brewin arrived from Bassein via Rangoon and Malabar Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Lahore of 3161 reg tons, Captain G S Stable arrived from Nagoya via Japan China Ports, Singapore and Colombo with copra beans and general cargo.

B I S N ss Garmula of 3234 reg tons Captain J N Collins arrived from Ibo (Portu. East Africa) via African Ports with cotton and general cargo.

SAILED

Anglo Iranian Oil Tanker British Emperor of 2155 reg tons, Captain A I Henderson sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

B I S N ss Gandara of 3190 reg tons, Captain E Davies sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports and Cutch Kundla with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 27-2-39.

S S Eidsvold (Vol Bros) for American Ports via Karachi, Port Sudan.

S S El Segundo (Cal Ltd) for Bahrein.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb 27

1 Lahore 3161 Karachi N F M M
2 Tairea 3756 Durban 1-3 M M
3 Somali 3522 Japan 28-2 M M
7 Behar 2910 London 1-3 M M
8 Orna 4030 Calcutta 3-3 M M
11 Ehrenfels 4763 Antwerp 28-2 L Edwards
12 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 5-3 K Nixon
14 Hoegh Carrier 2965 Saigon 3-3 Volkart Bros.
15 Cathay 8746 London 4-3 M M
16 Nyanza 3126 N F 3-3 Grahams Trading.
J End British Monarch 3532 Kobe 1-3 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalakrishna 3075 Rangoon 3-3 Scindia S N
3 Bankura 1896 Persian Gulf 1-3 M M
4 Varela 1926 Basra 2-3 M M
5 Sophie Marie 677 Malabar Coast 27-2 Merchant S N
7 Homefield 3228 Rangoon 27-2 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Kohinur 3240 Calcutta N F T Morrison
L Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship
M Kalarand 859 Bedi Bunder 28-2 B S N.
N/O Gandara 3190 Karachi 28-2 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-3-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macindoo 4-3-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Neidenfels 10-3-39 L Edwards
Falkenfels 27-2-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Agra 7-3-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 9-3-39 F F Campbell
Houghton Hall 1-3-39 M M
Hope Crest 28-2-39 Volkart Bros.
Ward 8-3-39 L Edwards

FROM HULL

Serbino 2-3-39 J Finlay

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 9-3-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 2-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 27-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bamora 2-3-39 M M
Vasna 25-2-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathedan 11-3-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Garmula 26-2-39 M M
Kenya 4-3-39 M M
Takliwa 18-3-39 M M

FROM ABADAN

British Pride 1-3-39 Anglo I Oil

FROM MOULMEIN

Gandara 25-2-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalaveera 25-2-39 Scindia S N
Orna 26-2-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gamaria 4-3-39 M M
Jalapadama 1-3-39 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 2-3-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Behar 1-3-39 M M
Cathay 4-3-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 11-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 18-3-39 P and O S N
Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 28-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 6-3-39 K Nizam

FOR HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 28-2-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Polk 11-3-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON

Col-di-Lana 1-3-39 L Triestino
Hoegh Carrier 3-3-39 Volkart Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 21-3-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Somali 27-2-39 P and O S N
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Toyama Maru 1-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 11-3-39 P & O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 1-3-39 M M
Vasna 2-3-39 M M

FOR DUREAN

Tairea 1-3-39 M M
Kenya 15-3-39 M M

FOR ABADAN

British Emperor 27-2-39 Anglo I Oil

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 11-3-39 T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Alavi 7-3-39 T Morrison

FOR RANGOON

Jalakrishna 3-3-39 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-3-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Falkenfels 6-3-39 L Edwards
Vita 4-3-39 M M
City of Hongkong 5-3-39 K Nixon

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Strathaird (boats) 27-2-39
S S Goalpara 27-2-39
S S Gandara 27-2-39
S S Netravati 25-2-39

EXPORTS

City of Hongkong for Manchester: 313 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 2234 bags linseed K Devchand; 250 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton; 250 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 125 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

For Liverpool: 100 bales wool raw C Lister; 674 bags gr nut oil cake G N Musry; 1360 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 640 myrabollams Y Ramchandra; 2560 bags gr nut seed The Cotton Agents.

For Glasgow: 5225 bags linseed The Cotton Agents.

S S Cathay for London: 28 bags gum N Muljee; 50 bales wool raw C Lister; 33 bags gum S Khotsey; 1200 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 1330 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 70 cwts cattle fish bones H A Kathawalla 8 bales cowhides tanned P E Boyce; 16 cases cardamoms seeds A P Gupta; 1123 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor; 780 bags groundnuts G Gokalchand.

For Marseilles: 28 bales hemp raw G Harmukhrai.

For Dunkirk: 275 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 660 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton.

S S Ehrenfels for Rotterdam: 800 pkt myrabollams K Tricamji; 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 200 bags dill seed V Khimji.

IMPORTS

M S Dalgoma Agents M Mackenzie and Co from London: 624 pkgs paint; 181 drums lubg oil; 500 pcs e'ware cable troughing; 119 cases stamp papers; 118 cases glucose D; 160 cases jams; 60 cases dry distemper; 50 cases wireless receivers; 111 cases writing paper; 157 cases biscuits; 58 cases ovaltine; 50 cases cud meat; 108 cases medicines; 285 cases auto parts; 50 cases shoe tacks; 274 cases boot polish; 290 bags borax; 1010 nos. tyres with tubes inserted; 860 blocks asphalt; 81 bags glue; 329 loose tyres; 688 cases gum; 75 bundles brass rods; 60 cases toilet soap; 50 cases carbolic soap; 80 cases bottled lager; 220 cases wine; 100 cases linseed oil; 70 cases fruit syrup; 182 d/s bitumastic compound; 200 ctns lager in cans; 1544 ingots brass scrap; 1200 blocks insulphar; 90 bags fuller's earth; 387 cases whisky; 368 nos single tubes; 90 kegs zinc white; 218 cases beer; 55 cases confectionery; 104 cases booklets; 196 cases sausages in tins; 288 cases provision; 56 pkgs elect cable; 1970 drums cement; 56 cases welding electudes; 274 cases machinery; 60 bags magnesia boiler covering composition; 1534 bundles tubes; 50 cases ginger ale; 95 d/s turpentine substitute; 80 trusses water proof paper; 100 casks whiting; 273 cases chocolate; 1534 bundles tubes; 2039 paper sks portland cement; 300 bales unread newspaper; 100 d/s oil varnish; 192 cases brandy; 150 d/s liquid glucose; 60 casks rasin; 60 d/s disft fluid; 200 tins marine glue; 60 kegs white zinc; 85 kegs white lead; 149 bales old newspaper; 6 kegs red lead.

Tripuri Gets Electric Light

TRIPURI, Feb. 27.

The Congress Nagar received its first flood of electric lighting last night.

Mr. Aryanayakam has arrived here to-day from Wardha. Mr. Aryanayakam stated that Mahatma Gandhi will reach Tripuri and inaugurate the Congress exhibition here on March 3, despite his going to Rajkot as he expects to return from Rajkot before then. —A. P.

Co-operative Attitude Of U. S. A. Administration To Business

INCREASED SALES OF COTTON TEXTILES

Foreign And Trade Buying In New York Market

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The firmness of the New York cotton market on Saturday was influenced by the fact that the week's sales cotton textile goods equalled mill production, together with indications in Mr. Hopkin's speech of a more co-operative attitude by the U. S. A. Government towards business.

The market opened steady and was active on foreign and trade buying and local buying on the firmness of stocks. Heavy mill selling of July, presumably hedging and liquidation were well taken. The session closed very steady.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Nearby positions crept up steadily while distants were almost stationary as attention was focused on March liquidation prior to the first notice day. With the bulk of concentrated long March account still reported to be unliquidated, the final outcome of the evening-up operations is considered to be problematical.

In the meanwhile tightness of spot cotton is likely to continue as few can see any prospect of the early release of loan cotton, and at the current rate of distribution free supplies at the end of the season are estimated to be not more than 600,000 bales.

Trading was restricted by uncertainties with regard to the Smith Bill, the enactment or which may not be before two to three months in view of congressional opposition to some of its features. Some compromise is anticipated possibly releasing loan cotton earlier than July 1st 1940 with the release price higher than that proposed in the bill. In the meanwhile steadiness in near months is expected pending the bills crystallisation.

NEW YORK MARKET.

At the opening March delivery was quoted 3 points up at 8.54 and advanced to 8.55 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 8.53 and the market finally closed at a net rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 8.98c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 6 points at 8.63c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with May 4.83. There was light realising which met fair trade calling but the market was quiet pending more definite Washington developments. There was some March liquidation and hedging. The market closed unchanged to one point up. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.22d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet. Giza futures declined 2 points and Uppers closed 1 to 2 points down. The Alexandria cotton market in the absence of any important business was quietly steady. Sakels declined 1 to 3 points and Ashmouni futures closed 2 points down.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. state:—

SMITH BILL.

The main features of the provisions in the said bill relating to release of Loan Cotton is as under:—

The Commodity Credit Corporation to be authorized and directed to acquire title to cotton remaining in 1934 Loan which amounts to about 1600000 bales. After discharging all obligations with respect to such cotton the Commodity Credit Corporation to be also authorized to transfer title to the federal surplus Commodity Corporation. The last named Corporation would have power to dispose of such cotton as directed by and at the discretion of the Secretary, without regard to provisions of existing law relative to dispose of Government property. However, not more than 500000 bales of such cotton, or the products thereof, would be used for relief purposes to be distributed to needy recipients.

Under the provisions of the said bill the Commodity Credit Corporation would be further authorized and directed to release to producers—borrowers any cotton (except cotton from the 1934 Loan) at amount below the loan value and other charges against such cotton—to the extent necessary to enable borrowers to sell such cotton, provided that not less than 1500000 bales and not more than 2500000 bales shall be so released in any marketing year.

LOAN COTTON.

The cotton producers entitled to receive released cotton would be those reduce cotton acreage on their farm in year 1939, not less than 20 per cent. or more than 75 per cent. below the farm acreage allotment for such farm under the soil conservation and domestic allotment act for such year, and would be compensated for reduction on the reduced acreage by release to them of a quantity of cotton equal to normal production on the reduced acreage. Any cotton released to producers under the above provision would thereafter be ineligible as security for any Loan to be secured from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

As regards the provision for release of 1934 Loan Cotton, the news so far received show that it is uncertain as to by what time that cotton is to be released.

Inwardly it appears that in view of decreasing exports of American cotton, the U.S.A. Government may favour immediate release of a portion of Loan cotton, and the increasing perplexity may support it further.

On the first notice day for March Delivery orders of about 9800 bales were issued, all of which were taken up by spot houses. As a result, the March delivery has remained more firm.

Inspite of the fact that the New York market remains steady, though uncertain, awaiting the development regarding Loan Cotton, by U.S.A. Government, it appears that this uncertainty would check buyers from buying at further advanced prices.

The Smith bill will be forwarded with amendments and alterations from the committee to the Congress where it will take the form of law if passed. However, it will take some more time before it becomes law.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

As regards political situation, this week has passed without any important change in it. Although outwardly the atmosphere appears to be calm, inwardly nobody seems to feel confident. Consequently for the present every nation has directed the attention towards increasing its armaments. There has been no important development during this week to affect the markets.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10-10 a.m.)	8.55+04
New York March lowest (10-31 a.m.)	8.53+02
Liverpool May highest	4.83+01
Liverpool May lowest	4.82

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Still believe legislation adversely affecting old crop price unlikely and rather doubt passage any cotton legislation therefore expect continuing strength old crops. Think new crops low enough.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Improved European outlook, Washington's promise to collaborate with business expect better markets generally.'

'Support for Smith Bill increasing. Fixing on buyers' call. Wall Street. Shorts covering principal feature. No pressure to sell.'

'Smith Bill receiving strong endorsement with increasing pressure release some cotton this season. Market firm on tightness March. Cloth sales moderate. Prices lowered with premiums retarding demand. Don't expect maintained upturn.'

'To-day's hearing C C C advocating legislation immediate release of cotton. Think 8 cents may be this year's minimum release price.'

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: World consumption January American 1008000, six months total 5739000, foreign 1394000 and 2895000 respectively, all 2402000 and 14034000. Congressional discussions cotton legislation probably continue for several weeks.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 23rd Feb 1939 (by rail and sea)		1,094,474
Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 23rd Feb 1939 (by road—estimated)		225,702
		1,320,176
Same time last year (by rail and sea)		1,166,302
Exports from 1st Sept 1938 to 23rd February 1939		
	1938-39	1937-38
United Kingdom	22,316	19,041
Continent	120,694	120,066
China	76,430	41,765
Japan	452,194	226,560
Coast Ports	18,916	35,103
U. S. A.	1	—
Total	693,551	442,535
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1938 to 23rd February 1939		145,780
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1938 to 23rd February 1939		419,083
Same time last year		529,753
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 23rd February 1939		849,850
Same time last year		826,717

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from Upcountry from 1st September 1938 to 16th February 1939	1,182,466
Same time last year	945,655
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1938 to 9th February 1939	656,203
Same time last year	574,279

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

Exports	25,58,000 bales
World's Spinners' Takings	66,90,000 bales
Forwarded to American Mills	43,05,000 bales
Corresponding period last year.	
Exports	44,41,000 bales
World's Spinners' Takings	72,16,000 bales
Forwarded to American Mills	40,73,000 bales

According to C.C.C., 43,08,000 bales have been pledged under the loan up to 23rd February.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

Br April May New York May Rs. 41 1/4 Liverpool May Rs. 60 3/4

Br July August New York July Rs. 37 Liverpool July Rs. 51 5/8

New York Liverpool March 99 May 131 July 124 October 134 December 158 January 140

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 25

SAKELS—	
March	12.20—1
May	12.32—3
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.99—1
June	12.07+1
October	9.89—2
GIZA—	
March	12.04+3
May	12.17—0
July	12.28—1
November	12.26—8
January	12.32—10

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 27

On Saturday London gold prices declined one penny to £7-8-2 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 177.04. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.69 /516. London silver prices declined 1/16d to 20 7/16d for Spot while forward was unchanged. Speculators sold. India bought. Buyers were satisfied and the market was quiet. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 53-12-9 and forward Rs. 52-4-9. The local market was closed.

BOMBAY COTTON CLOSED

Bombay, Feb 27

The local market remained closed as a protest against arrest at Jaipur.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb 27

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		123	120	117	114
Punjab		123	120	117	114
Rajputana		125	122	119	116
Oomra No. 3	147	144	141	138	
C P No. 1	162	159	156	153	
C P No. 2	153	150	147	144	
Broach No. 2		155	153	151	149
Surat		197	195	193	191
Rajpipla		195	193	191	189
Navsari		206	204	202	200

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb 27

Bengal Superfine	121/22
Bengal Fine	117/18
Bengal F G	115/16
C P 1	158/56
C P 2	146/47
Arvi	147/48
Amraoti	136/40
Ellichpur	143/44
Berar	138/40
Malkapur	134/38
Khandesh	118/28
Jalna Sailu	132/34
Burwah Sanavad	136/37
Khandwa	136/37
Mathia F G	108/13
Broach	151/53
Punjab 4 F	167/72
Punjab 289 F	197/201
Sindh N T	179/84
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	189/90
Surat	194/96
Navsari	199/201
Western Farm	160/74

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales 25-2-39	This year	Last year
Khandesh	87 32,153	30,601
Central India	1,039 181,746	23,971
Barsi and Nagar	29 52,130	33,309
Hyderabad Gaorani	4,149	32,004
Berar	1,347 115,137	197,673
Central Provinces	124 27,605	40,302
Total Oomras	2,633 413,125	417,680
Dholera	565 108,952	28,122
N W Provinces	2,155	2,085
Rajputana	827 43,855	6,058
Sind Punjab	324 253,752	376,680
Broach	3,624 87,389	4,781
Coompta and Dharwar	14,165	9,701
Westerns Northerns	193 19,478	5,342
Cocoanada	84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,540	912
American	2,196	128,703
Egyptian African and Sudan	2,537 171,782	209,438
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	7	1,170
Total	10,703 1,119,483	1,192,834
Arrived by road to 23rd Feb 1939	225,762	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 23rd Feb

In full-pressed bales 25-2-39	This year	Last year
Europe	928 193,011	139,167
Japan and China	2,712 528,624	268,325
Coast Ports	50 18,916	35,103
Up-country by Rail	145,780	213,166
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	37,454	35,182
Total	3,760 873,785	690,883

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 25-2-39	3358000	6907000
Receipts yesterday 25-2-39	4000	8000
Exports to date 25-2-39	2576000	4450000
Stock at Ports 24-2-39	2614000	3146000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-2-39	3135000	2541000
Stock at Liverpool 24-2-39	1002000	1192000
Visible Supply 24-2-39	6848000	7553000
Quantity in sight 24-2-39	7903000	11888000
Quantity out of sight 24-2-39	6690000	7216000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 25

GIZA NO. 1—	
Spot	7.02—0
March	6.49—2
May	6.69—2
GIZA NO. 2—	
March	6.81—2
May	6.91—2
July	6.97—2
October	6.99—4
November	6.99—4
January	6.99—4
UPPER—	
Spot	5.94—0
March	5.79—1
May	5.87—1
July	5.91—2
October	5.80—1
November	5.82—1
January	5.88—1

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb 27

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 11 0
Shipment March	5 8 9
Shipment April June	5 8 9
Shipment July Sept	5 9 6
Kesar	15 13 0
Saraya	15 11 0
Java Spot	F 6.00

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 27

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 27/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/32 to May
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	286 5/8
Bank's buying T T	283 3/8
Bank's buying D D	282 5/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,307
Bank's buying T T	1,328
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 5/8
Bank's buying T T	77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	65 1/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	65 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	46 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 3/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	86 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.69.37 25th instant
Japan London	1/2 1/64 27th instant
Hongkong London	1/2 29/32 27th instant
Shanghai London	0/8 1/8 27th instant
Java London	8.80 1/2 27th instant
London Paris	177.04 25th instant
London Belgium	27.89 1/4 25th instant
London Switzerland	20.63 3/4 25th instant
London Berlin	11.69 1/4 25th instant
London Stockholm	19.41 25th instant
London New York	4.69.22 25th instant
London Amsterdam	8.62 3/4 25th instant
London Italy	89.17 25th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Firm.
Gold	£7-8-3 1/2 24th instant.
Gold	£7-8-2 1/2 25th instant
Silver London Ready	20 1/2 24th inst.
Silver London Ready	20 7/16 25th instant
Silver London Forward	19 13/16 24th instant.
Silver London Forward	19 13/16 25th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready	43 25th instant
London Discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 24th instant.
London discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 25th instant
London Discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 24th instant.
London discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 25th instant
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
Money:—	
Call	1 1/2 per cent.
3 months	1 3/4 per cent.
6 months	1 3/4 per cent.
Tone:	Steady.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd A	43
Amr Foreign Power Pfd 7 per cent	16
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 per cent pfd	62
Amr Tel and Tel	158
Western Union Teleg	22
New York Central	19 1/3
Union Pacific	58
Texas Corporation	43 3/4
Amrex Corporation	26 3/4
American Tobacco 'B'	85
Union Carbon and Carbide	84 1/4
United States Rubber	57
Alaska Juneau	10
Allis Chalmers	43
Consolidated Oil	8 5/8
Imperial Oil of Canada	17
United States Steel	63 3/8
United States Steel Pref	116 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	74
Crucible Steel	42
National Steel	77
Ludlum Steel	23
Republic Steel	22
Anaconda Copper	30
Int Nickel of Canada	52 1/2
Chrysler Motors	79
General Motors	49 1/4
General Electric	41 5/8
Lockheed	38
Boeing Airplane	31
Chase National Bank	32 1/4
National City Bank	24 1/2
Socony	12 3/8

Turnover 775,000 shares. Market steady and firm.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb 27

Wheat	1,037 cwts.
Linseed	18,743 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	799 cwts.
Gingellyseed	313 cwts.
Poppyseed	285 cwts.
Groundnuts	25,025 cwts.
Castorseed	1,006 cwts.
Rice	9,348 cwts.
Myrabollams	6,480 cwts.
Cottonseed	8,005 cwts.
Gram	862 cwts.
Joowar	921 cwts.
Maize	47 cwts.
Bajree	304 cwts.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

8th Week (ended February 25th)—	
1937	11,940,100
1938	14,293,800
1939	15,241,400
Total for 8 Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1937	93,910,830
1938	113,964,000
1939	111,752,700

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 27

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/7
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/65	97/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55	114/9
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129

Note:—Budli difference ranged between 0-1-9 to 0-2-0.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 27

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	96/8
4 per cent 1960/70	110/8
5 per cent 1945/55	114/9
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	114/8
Bank of Hindusthan	29
Bank of India XD	140/12
Central Bank	33
Imperial Bank F P	1528/12
Imperial Bank P P	367/8
Indian Overseas Bank	48
Reserve Bank	113/8
Union Bank	5/15
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	407/8
Ambica	255/10
Arun	223/12
Arvind	1245
Asok	202/8
Bharatkhand	2250
Bombay Dyeing	837/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	195
Calico	610/10
Central India	218/12
Century	218/2
Colaba	120
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	480
Gokak	132/8
Hukumchand	188/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	213/2
Khatau Makanji	105
Kohinoor	250/10
Laxmi Cotton	502/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	97/8
Morarji	125
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	7/4
New Great	213/2
Raipur	710
Rajnagar	188/12
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3200
Simplex	72/8
Swadeshi	209/6
Vishnu	1125
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1407/8
Tata Hydro Ord	148/7
Tata Power Ord	1270
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	135/10
Ajmer Electric	11/6
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram	123/12
Surat Electrics	152/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	318/12
Associated Cements	113/8
Belapur	168/14
Bombay Burma New	148/14
Bombay Burma Old	439/4
Bombay Steam	213/12
Bombay Telephone	78/8
Br B Petrol	3/8
Burma Corporation	5/11
Dalmia Cement	9/14
Indian Bleaching	122/8
Industrial Investment Tr	42
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	393
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	29/10
Mysore Sugar	28/8
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	61/4
Rohtas Industries	25
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	39/8
Tata Oil	58/8
Tata Steel Ordy	251/8
Tata Steel Defd	1145
JUTES	
Birla Jute	17/4
Howrah	57/8
Hukumchand	7/2
Kamarhatty	526
Kanknarrah	400
Lawrence	385
Reliance	64/8

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	350
Tata Deferreds	7
Indian Irons	500
Bombay Dyeings	12
Nagpurs	20
Associated Cements	25

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 27

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 99 April 97 June 97

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. February 103 April 105 June 106/8

Yarn No 20 1/2s. February 142 April 140 June 140/8

Yarn No. 40s. February 217 April 216 June 216

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb 25

March	£10 8 9
April	£10 10 0

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb 25

May	del 0.68 7/8
July	del 0.69
September	del 0.68 7/8

New York Sugar

New York, Feb 25

May	1.94
July	1.97
September	1.99
November	2.03

Slight Improvement In Steel Shares

PRE-BUDGET SESSION WITH ABSENCE OF ENTERPRISE

Cotton Mills And Cements Quiet

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

It appears that Mr. Hopkin's speech failed to indicate any constructive move beyond those generally anticipated and the Wall-Street Market managed to rule steady with U. S. Steel Shares again showing a rise of dollar 1¼ and Anaconda improved dol. 1/4. There was nothing in the speech to provide basis for a big bull movement but operators believe that it will augur well for the future provided words of Mr. Hopkin are followed by deeds.

It appears that the Washington administration will show a tendency to co-operate towards business and thus the outlook is discounted for the time being. However there is a decided change in the general feeling and any important decline will attract better support.

On the eve of the Central Budget, the local Share Bazar ruled quiet but steady. Operators, in view of uncertainty of Budget proposals, were not inclined to assume larger risks.

The market opened steady and under pre-Budget long liquidation prices of active shares declined few points but later on short covering appeared and prices recovered to the opening level

The Budget of the Government of India will be issued to-morrow evening and it appears that there will be no evening trading as up-country dealers protest against local traders taking advantage of Budget information

The Budget is expected to show small deficit and fears of increase in taxes are to be found. It is anticipated that Sugar industry will not escape increase in excise duty and some look for a small increase in excise duty on steel ingots The textile industry is not likely to be affected while Cement which does not enjoy any Government protection will be left alone.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1140 and after declining to Rs 1120 improved to Rs. 1145 while ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 251 cotton mill shares were quiet and Associated Cement shares were quoted at Rs. 113.

At about 1 p.m. general trading was suspended for about ten minutes as some volunteers with flags appeared in the Dalal Street and some of them even entered the trading Hall. They wanted to suspend trading as a protest against arrests at Jaipur. The President of the Exchange in a brief speech appealed members to continue normal business. He had all sympathies towards the arrested people but he pointed out that it being the period for Budla business, it would result in loss to investors. Government and the general public if business is suspended every now and then. He appealed the members to judge themselves and gave five minutes to consider over the question and when business was resumed with the official ring. all members actively participated in trading.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 27

Bombay Dyeing (840) 835 840 838 836 837

Century (221) 216 219 218/8

Central India (219) 219 218 219

Kohinoor (250) 250 251 250 251/8

New Great (212) 213/8

Simplex (73/4) 71/12 71/8

Swadeshi (209) 208 209 210

Associated Cement (113) 113 112/12 113/4 113/12

Andhra (1407/8) 1407

Tram Ord (124) 124

Tata Hydro (149) 149 148/8

Tata Power (1262/8) 1265 1262 1267 1271

T Steel Defd (1140/8) 1140 1135 1147 1135 1120 1140 1135 1147 1148

T Steel Ord (252) 252 251 252 249 246 250 248 251

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (156) 155/12 156 155/12

Bellapur (170/8) 168

B Steam (214) 214 213

B Burma (434) 434 436 432 435 436/8

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 27

100	Ahmd. Advance	390 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	837 8
100	CENTURY	218 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	219 0
100	COLABA	120 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	Davie	75
250	Dawn	320 0
	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-9
100	Finlay	105 0
100	GOKAK	133 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	105 0
100	KOHINOOR	251 8
250	Laxmi	502 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	125 8
250	Model	51 8
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	213 8
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	222 8
25	Sassoon Silk	68 8
1,000	Sholapur	3200 0
50	SIMPLEX	72 8
100	SWADESHI	210 0
100	Swan	102 8
500	Vishnu	1125 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	114 8
25-50	Central	33 0
500	Imperial	1,528 12
125-500	Imp. Conty.	367 8
50-100	Imp. XD	140 12
100	Reserve Bank	113 8
5	Unions	5 15

CEMENTS

100	Associated	113 12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
20	Mercantile	53 0
15-75	New India	35 8
200	Oriental	4,200 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 5

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	135 10
1,000	ANDHRA	1,407 8
10	Ajmer	11 0
50	Bombay Tram	124 0
100	Bombay Suburban	145 4
10	Broach	9 12
100	Karachi	190 0
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	174 0
100	TATA HYDRO	148 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,271 4

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	967 8
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dn Baramati	103 12
100	Gujarat	96 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajganj	104 0
500	Tapti Valley	757 8

MININGS

9	Burma Corp. XD	5 11
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 1 0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29 10
10	Shivrajpur	39 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,145 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	251 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	319 0
10	Air Services	8 12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	167 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	360 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	213 0
125	B. BURMA	436 8
50	BOMBAY Conty.	147 0
8sh.	B. Petrol	3 9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79 8
100	IN. BLEACHING	124 8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	42 0
100	I. Radio Defd	380 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	67 8
30	Premier Con.	61 4
15	Scindia	18 0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30 8

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495 0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	73 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	558 12
6¼	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	107 4
6¼	p. c. Prem Const 2nd	99 4
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	146 0
7¼	p.c. Tata Power	1,530 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	209 0
7¼	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 12
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102 2
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	51 14
7	p. c Sholapur	80 0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	107 4

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb 25

March	53 3/8d.
May	54 7/8d.
March	51 3/8d. New
May	52 7/8d. New
July	54 3/8d. New

GWALIOR COTTON FORECAST

(From Our Correspondent.)

GAWLIOR, Feb. 25.

The final Cotton Forecast of the Gawlior Government for the year 1938-39 states that the total estimated area under cultivation inclusive of Jagirs is 5,61,032 acres, which is 16 per cent. less than the previous year. Picking generally commenced in the second week of October and still continues in some Paraguas. The outturn is estimated at 90,352 bales of cleaned cotton, which is 16 per cent. more than the corresponding figure of the last year.

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7 Annas for 5 Blades

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1939

Regd. No. B 1065

Will Mahatma Meet Viceroy?

Speculation Of Visit To Delhi After Rajkot

Political Circles Optimistic About Settlement

AHMEDABAD, February 27.

There are indications that Gandhiji will proceed to Delhi from Rajkot to meet the Viceroy.

Gandhiji arrived this morning 'en route' to Rajkot with Mr. Pyarelal and Smt. Sushila Nair. Though his arrival was not known to people, there was a large crowd, including women, Congress volunteers and prominent workers.

Mr. Jivanlal Diwan, President of the City Congress Committee and members of the family of Sheth Ambalal were present on the station to receive Gandhiji.

Mahatmaji smiled at the crowd, and gave them his blessings.

He declined to say anything to pressman as he was observing silence.

Polit cal circles are optimistic that Gandhiji will be successful in bringing about a settlement in Rajkot.

He will meet the Thakore Saheb the Political Agent and workers in jail and study the situation personally.

THAKORE SAHEB'S OFFER TO MAHATMA

Enthusiastic Reception On Arrival

RAJKOT, Feb. 27.

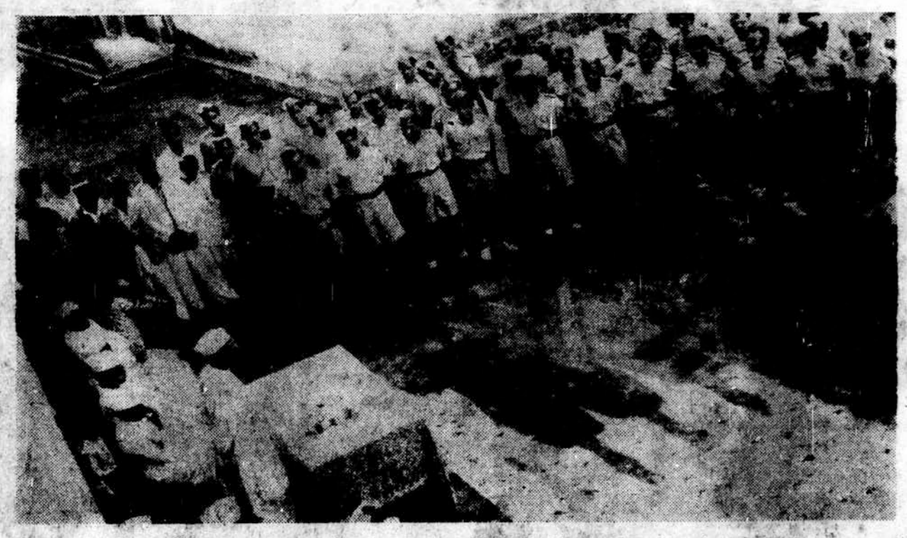
Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by his personal staff, arrived at Rajkot at 3 p. m. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception by 50,000 people. On arrival at Rajkot State, Mr. Fateh Mohammad Khan, First Member of the Rajkot Council of Administration, met Gandhiji with a letter from the Thakore Saheb inviting him to stay as a State guest and assuring Gandhiji of all necessary facilities.

Mr. Fateh Mohammad Khan told Gandhiji that a State car was at his disposal.

Gandhiji told Mr. Fateh Mohammad Khan that he would first go to his private residence and then if necessary think of taking advantage of the Thakore Saheb's hospitality.

All along the route from Bombay to Rajkot thousands of people greeted Gandhiji at all the wayside stations and wished him success in his Mission of Peace.

Gandhiji told the Associated Press special correspondent travelling with him that he had no specific plan about the future.—A. P.



The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai addressing the Bombay National Guards at their fourth anniversary, at the Congress House, on Sunday.

Mahatmaji alighting from the Calcutta Mail at Dadar on Sunday morning.

RAHULA SANKIRTYANA ARRESTED

Twenty-Volunteers In Custody In Baksht "Satyagraha"

PATNA, Feb. 26.

It is reported from Chapra that Mahapandita Rahula Sankirtyana, the reputed world tourist and orientalist, was arrested with 20 volunteers in connection with the Baksht 'Satyagraha' at Amwari.

It is alleged Mahapandita Rahula and party were severely assaulted prior to their arrest by men of zemindars.

Mr. Awadeshwar Prasad Sinha, is proceeding to Amwari to study the situation on the spot.—United Press.

PLEA FOR UNITED POSTAL UNION

LAHORE, Feb. 37.

Presiding over the Conference of the All-India Telegraph Workmen's Union, Dewan Chamanlal stressed the necessity of consolidating the Trade Union position throughout India, as also of forming one Federal Trade Union out of the various branches. "One Union for all and all in one Union, should be our aim," he said.

While emphasising that no economies should be effected in the Postal and Telegraph Department either by cuts in pay or reduction of staff, the President stressed that major portion of the surplus of the department should be utilised in bettering the condition of workers engaged in the public utility service.—United Press.

Central-India Medical Conference

DEWAS JUNIOR, Feb. 25.

In the midst of a distinguished gathering the Central India States' Medical Conference was opened this morning by His Highness Maharaja, Dewas Junior, Lt.-Col. Sir James Roberts, President, State Council. Dewas State Senior presiding. The representatives of the following States were present:—Bhopal, Panna, Jaora, Prabatgarh, Barwani, Narsingarh, Dewas Senior, Dholpur, and Dewas Junior. Dr. Mehta of Nawanagar has been specially invited to attend the Conference.

CONDITIONAL POSTPONEMENT OF LAW EXAMINATIONS.

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 25.

In response to the Law Examinees' request the Nagpur niversity authorities have ordered a conditional postponement of the Law examinations commencing from to-day with an option to those who want to appear that they may take the chance now or they may appear in July along with the expelled students of the Usmania University who have been admitted by the Nagpur University.—A. P.

COCHIN DEWAN FOR DELHI

To Attend Conference Of Chamber Of Princes

(From Our Correspondent).

ERNAKULAM, Feb. 24.

(By Mail).

Sir R. K. Shanmukam Chetty, Cochin Dewan, leaves Ernakulam on March 1, for New Delhi. At Delhi he will attend the conference of the Chamber of Princes to be held in the second week of March. The Dewan returns to Ernakulam, on March 20.

The Cochin Legislative Council will commence its 3rd session for the year on March 27, 1939 and continue for 4 days.

H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin left Trippunitura for Chewara to spend the summer on last Sunday and will return to the State only after a few months.

Subhas Accepts Resignation Of Twelve Colleagues

But Assures Them That At Tripuri Points Of Agreement Would Be Found To Be Much More Than Those Of Disagreement

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The following letter was posted last night to the twelve members of the Congress Working Committee who have tendered their resignations, accepting the same, by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President:—

"Your joint letter of resignation dated, Wardha, February, 22., reached here in due time. On account of my illness it was not possible to reply earlier.

"Ordinarily I would have asked you to reconsider your decision and to withdraw your resignations till we met at Tripuri. But I know that you have taken the decision after mature deliberation and that you must have taken into consideration all the circumstances before arriving at the decision. If I felt that there was the slightest chance of reconsidering your decision at this stage, I would have certainly implored you to withdraw your resignation, but in the present circumstances, a formal request will not serve any useful purpose. I, therefore, accept your resignation with the deepest regret.

"I take it, however, that your resignation does not mean withdrawal of co-operation. I do sincerely hope and believe that I shall have your co-operation and assistance in the future in the discharge of my duties. It is hardly necessary for me to add that your co-operation and assistance will be invaluable to me. I hope and trust, further that we shall find at the Tripuri Congress that our points of agreement are much more numerous than our points of disagreement and that in consequence we shall be able to maintain a united front in the future.

"I have been getting high temperature daily and my progress towards recovery has been slow.—Yours sincerely,

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.

P. S. I shall release this to the Press to-morrow".

Deficit In Central Budget

Big Fall In Customs Revenue And No Source To Cover It

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Rigid economies in departmental expenditure (in the Government of India sense) will be disclosed in Sir James Grigg's last budget statement to be made in the Assembly to-morrow at 5 p.m. The current year is sure to close with a deficit since the terrific fall in the Customs Revenues does not appear to have been offset by increased returns under many other heads. Estimates vary, but the deficit is expected roughly to near two crores. It may be less.

The Finance Department's pruning hand has been active throughout the year and incometax returns have increased, but still the customs have left a wider gap and the defence expenditure, especially on the Frontier though little less than last year, has not been helpful. Of course there is a windfall from the British Exchequer of an increased contribution of about 50 lakhs.

For the next year, although all sorts of rumours are afloat in the markets about the number of excise duties, etc., it appears that Sir James Grigg's last budget will maintain the tradition of not adding to heavier taxation than that which has in one form or other become standardised after the emergency budget of 1931.

The Indo-British Trade Agreement having not been concluded, it is problematical if the Budget statement to-morrow will give any indication of the tariff measures; but, since the tariff duties on sugar and even protective duties on textiles are under examination. Decisions thereon have a weighty hearing on the budget calculations.

At one time salary cut appeared possible or probable; but the Finance Department has invariably refuted the suggestion that the Central Government's budgetary position is so bad as all that and after stout resistance offered to the resolution on the subject in the Assembly, salary cut does not appear to be in the offing. Beyond certain adjustments in the tariff excise duties and tariff valuations there is little probability of new taxation as such, especially because the Finance Member claims an increased return three crores under income-tax

It is understood that a reduction of about Rs. 60,000 has been made in the new year's budget under the head "Secret Service Contingencies." This, though not much, is a step in the right direction and indicates the trend of economies in the Central Budget in days of financial stress and strain. The Government of India is looking to the Chatfield Committee for increased contributions for defence, though that might not in the long run prove a boon in that it will imply larger defence expenditure from Indian revenues also. But it may enable, the Finance Member to balance the next year's budget or at least keep the deficit for next year uncovered.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE HAND OF POWER

DID YOU HEAR THAT, BOGGS? THEY PLAN TO ROB THE "SEA QUEEN"!
AN' US WITHOUT GUNS TO STOP 'EM WITH! IT'S H'AWFUL, SIR!
DON'T WORRY! WITH ONLY ONE MAN GUARDING THOSE GUNS, WE'LL HAVE 'EM SOON!
NOW WE CAN START SOMETHING, BOGGS!
AYE, WE CAN START! BUT WITH THIRTY O' THEM TO TWO OF US, I'M WONDERIN' WHERE WE'RE GOIN' TO FINISH!

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